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Wm. J. F. Rice Jan. 18th 1886

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

BY AUTHORITY OF AND "SUBJECT TO THE FINAL REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF THE COMMITTEE."

—THE—

STATUE OF LIBERTY.

Its Conception.
Its Construction.
Its Inauguration.

*BEING A COMPLETE HISTORY
TO THE DATE OF THE INAUGURATION, OCTOBER 28, 1886, AND CONTAINING THE
OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONIES ON THAT OCCASION.*

ILLUSTRATED.

EDITED AND COMPILED BY JOHN J. GARNETT.

NEW YORK:
B. W. DINSMORE & CO.,
1886.

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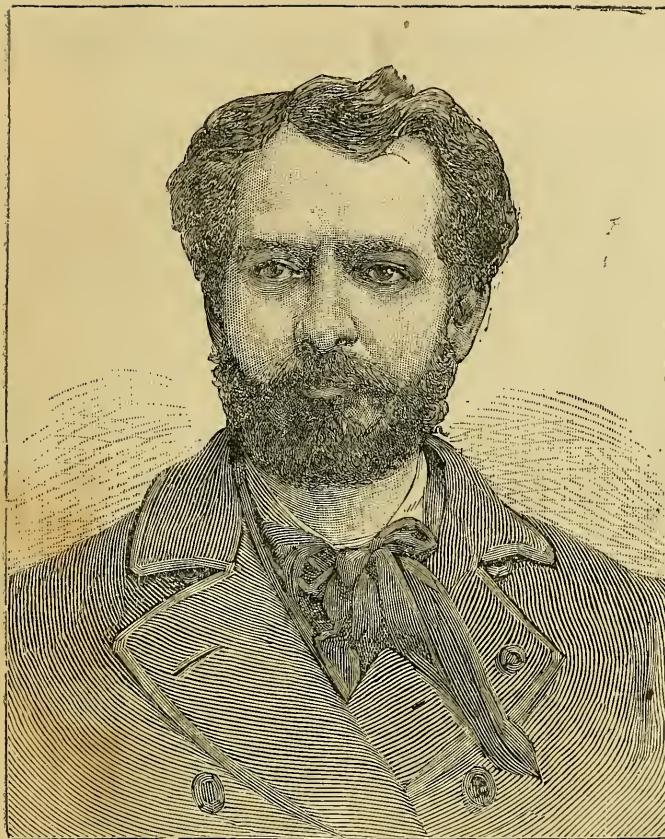
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ITS CONCEPTION.

THE year 1886 witnesses the completion and dedication to the cause of human liberty of one of the grandest ideas that was ever conceived in the brain of man. The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island is the offspring of a sublime idea, and its progress has been watched from its inception to its final completion with great interest by all the civilized nations of the world. Monarchies and Republics alike have regarded it as an experiment which will prove or disprove the prevalent opinion that Republics are proverbially ungrateful. France, after passing through many exciting and perilous episodes in her career as a nation, having been in turn an empire and a republic, now in the latter capacity extends the hand of liberty, fraternity and equality to her sister in the West whom she helped in her hour of distress, and endorses by her actions the primal truth that liberty and equality are the grandest principles upon which a people can be governed.

In the growth and development of nations, as of individuals; certain lofty ideas, whether of literature, of philosophy, or of art, are impossible of birth or accomplishment until a certain stage of acquirement has been reached. It was fitting, therefore, that the grand idea of a statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," to be placed at the gateway of the metropolis of a land where liberty had at last found a sure and abiding resting-place, should have been conceived in a country where liberty was equally worshiped, and which has advanced among the furthest in civilization and in art. The ideal of the French nation, *Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite*—an ideal for whose realization the streets and boulevards of their cities have time and again run with blood, and for which countless thousands of their

citizens have mourned—they have beheld accomplished, not wholly without bloodshed either, but accomplished to its fullest degree in America, one of the youngest nations of the world. Across 4,000 miles of ocean have been borne to their ears the exultant shouts of a nation of freemen; their writers have described our proud, lofty bearing, our mutual self-respect, and pointed toward America as the true haven of the oppressed. The sons of their noblest houses drew their swords and shed their blood for American independence, and with heart and hand the French have for many years past been our strongest allies. Meanwhile, the United States, enjoying a period of peace, has flourished and become one of the mightiest nations upon the earth. In this the French saw the beneficent results of liberty, and cried, “Behold! where liberty reigns how prosperous and mighty is the land!” With two nations thus morally related and at peace, the time grew ripe for some noble act of mutual appreciation and regard. At last came the hour for its fulfillment, and, as ever before in the world’s history, “the hour found the man, the man his hour.”

It was on an evening in the Summer of 1865, the Summer following the Spring when closed the great Civil War in America, that the idea of the statue of “Liberty” was first conceived. A memorable evening it was, and one that will hereafter hold a prominent place in the annals of France and of America.

M. Bartholdi describes what took place on that historical evening, in the following glowing words :

“One evening, twenty-one years ago, I had been dining at the home of my most regretted and illustrious friend, M. Laboulaye, and his guests were smoking in the conservatory of his charming retreat, Glavigny, near Versailles. It was a gathering of men eminent in politics and letters. The talk fell upon international relations, upon the sentiments of Italy toward France. Some one said that gratitude could not exist among nations, that the least material interest, that the lightest political breath, would break every tie of that sort; coming to the United States, the remark was added that France could no more count on the remembrance of the past.

M. Laboulaye observed, that in the case of Italy there had never been a popular tradition of friendship; that in 1859 a service had been done her, but she had been made to feel that France had repaid herself for it; and that fact was sufficient to make the remembrance unpleasant to the Italians. It was a wholly different thing in the case of other nations or peoples with whom there was a genuine flow of sympathy, caused, it might be, by experiences common to the two nations, it might be by affinity of aspiration, or by the influence of certain feelings which served as a bond of union.

Coming to the American Nation, he said that it had more sympathy for France than for any other European nation; that this sen-

timent did not bear the stamp of gratitude, but was based upon the remembrance of the community of thoughts and of struggles, sustained with common aspirations. The Frenchmen who fought in the United States spilled their blood for the principles that they hoped to see prevail in France and in the world. The first volunteers went away in spite of the Government, and all the world recalls the difficulties encountered by Lafayette at his departure. There is then, he said, in that struggle for independence, not a simple service rendered to a friendly nation, but a fraternity of feelings, a community of efforts and of emotions ; and when hearts have beaten together something always remains among nations as among individuals.

The proof, he added, is that in the United States they hold up to honor the remembrance of the common glories, they love Lafayette and his volunteers as they revere the American heroes. In the public mind this remembrance is much clearer than that of the political action of the French Government. No one in the United States speaks of the Treaty of Versailles, which made the United States what they are. Many Americans are ignorant even of the date of that treaty ; on the other hand every one recalls the names and deeds of the French soldiers. There, said Mr. Laboulaye, is the basis of the sentiments which are felt in the United State toward the French, an indestructible basis, a sentiment honorable to the Americans as to us, and if a monument were to be built in America, as a memorial to their independence, I should think it very natural if it were built by united effort, if it were a common work of both nations.

M. Bartholdi states that he often heard these ideas combatted during the Franco-Prussian war, but that at no time did he lose faith in them and their ultimate realization. "When the war was over," he says, "I could not go to my native land, Alsace, which was shut against me by the Germans; at Paris, the Commune was in power and civil war was raging. After a short stay in Switzerland, I resolved to take a journey in order to withdraw myself from all the painful impressions of the year through which I had just passed, and the idea came to me of going to visit America.

"I went to Versailles to see again the friends whom I had not seen for so many dolorous months ; I found myself again at the house of M. Laboulaye, with Messieurs Lafayette, Henri Martin, Remusat, Volowski, de Gasparin and other distinguished men, whose sympathies toward the United States were well known. They talked again of American sentiment, of the shipments which the Americans had made to Paris, of the diverse opinions which prevailed in America. M. Laboulaye took up again his views as expressed previously, and declared that without any doubt there would be at the hundredth anniversary of the Independence of the United States a movement

which would enlist the sympathies of the French and American people in a common bond of unity and fellowship. Turning to Bartholdi, he said :

"Go to America, study it, bring back your impressions. Propose to our friends over there to make with us a monument, a common work, in remembrance of the ancient friendship of France and the United States. We will take up a subscription in France. If you find a happy idea, a plan that will excite public enthusiasm, we are convinced that it will be successful on both continents, and we will do a work that will have a far-reaching moral effect."

Never was an artist before inspired by such words or intrusted with so grand a commission. Fired with the idea, which he embraced with all the ardor of his French and artistic temperament, "imbued," as he himself says, "with the thoughts of such eminent men as Laboulaye and his associates," Bartholdi started for America. No sooner had he reached the harbor of New York than he discovered the place for the monument and the form it should assume. Listen to the glowing words in which he describes his discovery : "When, after some days of voyaging, in the pearly radiance of a beautiful morning is revealed the magnificent spectacle of those immense cities, of those rivers extending as far as the eye can reach, festooned with masts and flags ; when one awakes, so to speak, in the midst of that interior sea covered with vessels, moving to and fro like a crowd upon a public place, it is thrilling. It is, indeed, the New World, which appears in its majestic expanse with the ardor of its glowing life. Was it not wholly natural that the artist was inspired by this grand spectacle ? Yes, in this very place, said I, shall be raised the statue of 'Liberty,' grand as the idea which it embodies, radiant upon the two worlds. If then the fame of the accomplished work is mine, to the Americans I owe the thought and the inspiration which gave it birth. I was conscious, when I landed in New York, that I had found the idea which my friends had hoped for."

M. Bartholdi, in conversation with M. Laboulaye was told by the latter to study the habits, art, feelings and ideas of the American people and decide upon a proper gift, one that would serve to perpetuate the friendly relations that had been formed in the struggle for independence. "We" said Mr. Laboulaye, "will take up a subscription in France. If you find a happy idea, a plan that will excite public enthusiasm, we are convinced that it will be successful on two continents, and we will do a work that will have a far-reaching effect."

It was in these convictions that the germ of the monument of the French-American Union was found. Charged with his mission, and enthusiastic in the hope of accomplishing it successfully, M. Bartholdi sailed to this country. He had no idea what shape the gift of

France to the United States was to take when he left his friend Laboulaye. "In the course of the voyage," he says, "I formed some conceptions of a plan of a monument, but I can say that at the view of the harbor of New York the definite plan was first clear to my eyes."

Bartholdi traveled from East to West, as he says, "on an artistic journey through the cities and wild regions as well, painting, designing and making acquaintances everywhere; and I employed my time so well for five months that I acquired a more general knowledge of the United States than many Americans possess."

He met many distinguished men, among whom were the poet Longfellow, and Senator Charles Sumner, and received from them warm and hearty encouragement.

M. Bartholdi made a sketch in water colors, of the monument of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, and on his return to France placed it before his friends.

The plan of the French-American Union was not launched upon the public until the end of the year 1874. Up to that time it had been organized, the means had been prepared, and he made the first models.

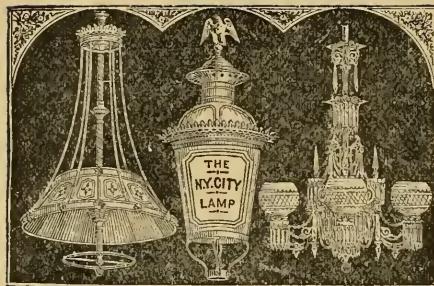
The following appeal was issued throughout France and it served to draw attention to the Bartholdi Statue among French people and awaken in them the interest that the massive undertaking demanded:

"America is soon to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of her independence. That date marks an epoch in the history of humanity: to the New World, it recalls her work, the foundation of the great Republic; to France one of the most honorable pages in her history.

"In concert with our friends in the United States we think this is a befitting occasion for associating France and America in a common demonstration. In spite of the lapse of time, the United States love to recall our ancient fraternity in arms; always among them the name of France is held in honor. The great event which is to be celebrated on the Fourth of July, 1876, allows us to celebrate with our American brothers the old and strong friendship which for a long time has united the two peoples.

"The New World is preparing to give extraordinary splendor to that festival; friends of the United States have thought that the genius of France ought to display itself in a dazzling form. A French artist has embodied that thought in a plan worthy of its object, and which is approved by all; he has come to an understanding with our friends in America, and has prepared all the means for executing the plan.

"It is proposed to erect, as a memorial of the glorious anniversary, an exceptional monument. In the midst of the harbor of



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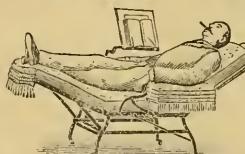
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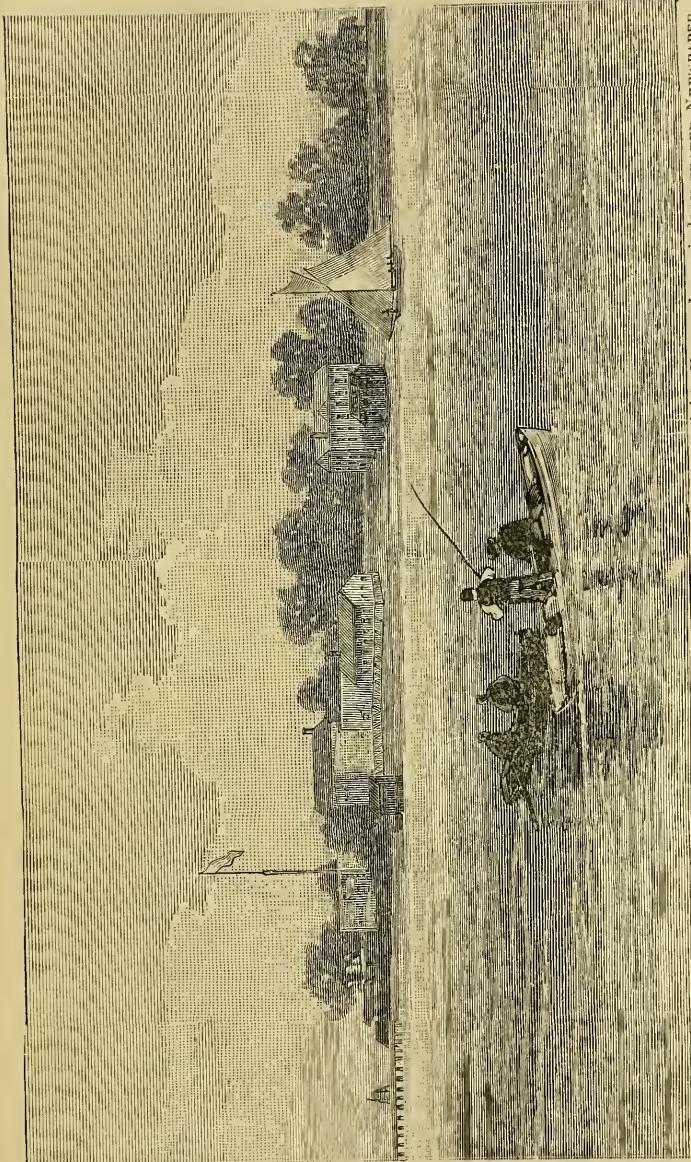
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BEDLOE'S ISLAND BEFORE THE ERECTION OF STATUE.



New York, upon an islet which belongs to the Union of the States, in front of Long Island, where was poured out the first blood for independence, a colossal statue will rear its head, outlined upon space, framed on the horizon by the great American cities of New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn. At the threshold of that vast continent, full of a new life, where arrive the vessels of the world, the statue will rise upon the bosom of the waves. It will represent ‘Liberty Enlightening the World.’ At night a resplendent aureole upon its brow will throw its beams far upon the vast sea. That monument will be executed in common by the two people, associated in this fraternal work as they were of old in founding independence. We will make a gift of the statue to our friends in America; they will unite with us in meeting the expenses of the execution and of the erection of the monument, which will serve as a pedestal.

“We will in this way declare by an imperishable memorial the friendship that the blood spilled by our fathers sealed of old between the two nations. Let us unite in the celebration of this festival of modern peoples. It is necessary for us to be numerous in order to give that demonstration the brilliancy that it ought to have, that it may be worthy of the past. Let each bring his mite. The smallest subscription will be heartily welcomed. Let the number of signers testify to the sentiments of France.”

The principal signers to this appeal were : Messieurs Laboulaye, DeNoailles, DeRemusat, Waddington, Henri Martin, De Rochambeau, Dietzmonuir, DeToqueville, O. de Lafayette, DeLasteyrie, Count Serurier, Valowski and others.

These men were all interested from the start in promoting Bartholdi’s statue to a glorious completion, and they spared no exertion to realize the grand idea which had interested them.

Subscription lists were circulated throughout France at that time. They bore at the head the following, prepared by Mr. Laboulaye :

“The Monument of Independence will be executed in common by the two peoples associated in this fraternal work, as they were of old in establishing Independence. In this way we declare by an imperishable memorial the friendship that the blood spilled by our fathers of old sealed between the two nations. It is a treaty of friendship which should be signed by all hearts which feel the love of their country.”

“E. LABOULAYE.”

The appeal had a considerable response. The birth of the work was celebrated on November 6, 1875, in the Hotel of the Louvre by a banquet which has remained memorable. The arts, letters, the press, politics, sent there illustrious representatives both from America and from France. In that hall, whose echoes repeated again and again the names of Franklin and of Washington, were seen near each other the representatives of the names of Lafayette and of Rochambeau.

Near Mr. Washburne, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, near Mr. Forney, Commissioner-General in Europe of the Universal Exposition of the same States, were seen the members of the originating committee: Messieurs Laboulaye, Henri Martin, Dietz, Mounir, Oscar de Lafayette, Jules de Lasteyrie, Paul de Remusat, Waddington, Count Serurier, Cornelis de Witt, Jean Mace, Victor Borie, Caubert, A. Bartholdi, de Lagorsse, de Tocqueville, Viollet-Leduc, Volowski.

At this banquet M. Henri Martin offered a toast to the Republic of the United States, and to President Grant, to which Minister Washburne replied as follows :

"I must avow that there is here in the atmosphere this evening such a sentiment of cordial friendship and international fraternity, that it would be difficult for me to keep silent and not give vent to the emotion with which I am filled. There is in truth something touching, something which transports us, in that magnificent conception of the French people, of the erection upon the shores of America of a monument coming from the skilful hands of your remarkable artist, M. Bartholdi, which will recall the hundredth anniversary of the independence of my country, and which will be the lasting evidence of that ancient friendship between France and the American colonies, that has been sealed by the best blood of the two peoples. [Hearty applause.]

"The work, the initiative which was taken here by France in that fraternal spirit that fills us, all of us Americans, with pride and with gratitude, will find an echo in the homes of all our fellow-countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic. [Applause.]

"The names of your illustrious fellow-countrymen will always be dear to the memory and to the heart of the American people. With what joy have my fellow-countrymen been able here this evening to congratulate themselves upon the presence of the grandsons of Lafayette, of Rochambeau, of Bouille. Our hearts and our hands have gone out to them in grateful acknowledgment, in remembrance of the services which their ancestors rendered to my country. [Applause.]

"Never, gentlemen, will my fellow-countrymen forget the courage, the perseverance and the sufferings of those French private soldiers, who fought side by side, shoulder to shoulder with the American soldiers, and poured out their generous blood for the defence of our liberties. Their ashes have remained mingled with our soil upon those memorable fields of battle that they had already reddened with their blood. May the turf grow more green and the wild flower bloom more beautifully upon their unknown tomb." [Redoubled applause.]

M. Laboulaye replied as follows :

"GENTLEMEN : We are assembled here this evening to celebrate

and to cement the friendship which unites France and America. That friendship is of very old date, and when next year on the Fourth of July America will signalize by a festival the Anniversary of her Declaration of Independence, she will celebrate at the same time the anniversary of her alliance with France. As for you, gentlemen, who come from America, and whom we have the happiness of possessing this evening, you who have expressed yourselves so nobly by the mouth of your Minister, take back to your country that which you have seen and heard ; say to your fellow-citizens that France always remains faithful to America. To-day other people more happy, more stirring, may attempt to dispute with us your affection ; but recall to mind that when you were feeble and abandoned, France took with a warm pressure the hand you held out to her.

“In a century the Centenary of Independence will be celebrated again. We shall then be only forgotten dust. America, who will then have more than a hundred millions of inhabitants, will be ignorant of our names. But this statue will remain. It will be the memorial of this festival, the visible proof of our affection. Symbol of a friendship which braves the storms of time, it will stand there unshaken in the midst of the winds which will roar around its head, and the waves which will shatter their fury at its feet.”

To raise the necessary funds there were many festivals and exhibitions in different parts of France, and these circumstances served to arouse patriotic feeling among the French and American people. On M. Bartholdi’s return to this country to enlist the aid of the United States in his great project, some 402 gentlemen, prominent in different sections of the country, were then or afterward elected members of the Statue of “Liberty” Committee. Mr. William M. Evarts was at that time chosen Chairman, Mr. J. W. Pinchot, Treasurer, and Mr. Richard Butler, Secretary, of this Committee, and issued an announcement to the people of the United States. A sub-committee of this general committee, consisting of William M. Evarts, the late ex-Governor Morgan, Parke Godwin, Clark Bell, and J. W. Pinchot, was charged with the duty of procuring the necessary legislation, and obtained from Congress, on the recommendation of President Hayes, the passage of the following resolution providing for the acceptance of the colossal statue, and the designation of either Governor’s or Bedloe’s Island, in New York Harbor, as its site and its future maintenance as a beacon :

“Joint Resolution authorizing the President to designate and set apart a site for the colossal statue of ‘Liberty Enlightening The World,’ and to provide for the permanent maintenance thereof.

“Whereas, The President has communicated to Congress the in-

formation that citizens of the French republic propose to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of our independence by erecting at their own cost, a colossal bronze statue of 'Liberty Enlightening The World' upon a pedestal of suitable proportions, to be built by private subscriptions upon one of the islands belonging to the United States in the Harbor of New York ; and,

" *Whereas*, It is proper to provide for the care and preservation of this grand monument of art and of the abiding friendship of our ancient ally : therefore, be it

" *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and directed to accept the colossal statue of 'Liberty Enlightening The World,' when presented by citizens of the French Republic, and to designate and set apart for the erection thereof a suitable site upon either Governor or Bedloe's Island in the harbor of New York ; and upon the completion thereof shall cause the same to be inaugurated with such ceremonies as will serve to testify the gratitude of our people for this expressive and felicitous memorial of the sympathy of the citizens of our sister republic ; and he is hereby authorized to cause suitable regulations to be made for its future maintenance as a beacon, and for the permanent care and preservation thereof as a monument of art, and of the continued good will of the great nation which aided us in our struggle for freedom."

President Hayes authorized General Sherman to select the site, and he, acting upon a suggestion from the committee, who were aware of Bartholdi's preferences, designated Bedloe's Island.

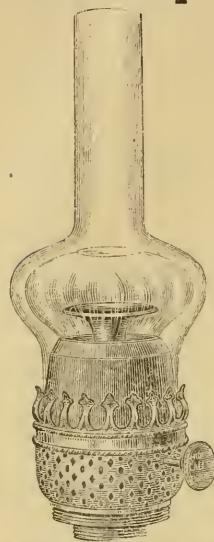
This island, about a mile in circumference, lies at the western edge of the channel of the Upper New York Bay, about two miles from the Battery. It was known in the early days of New York as Love Island, and acquired its present title when it was sold by Admiral Kennedy, of the British Navy, who had occupied it as a Summer residence, to a member of the old and esteemed Bedloe family of New York. It was at one time noted for its rabbits, and the pickled oysters which were prepared there. It became the property of the United States Government early in the present century, and was considered very valuable for the purposes of harbor defense. Fort Wood, whose granite sides form an admirable base for the pedestal, was partly built in 1814, and was finished in 1840.

The site having been selected, the committee issued to the people of the United States an address which was at first quite generously responded to.

An Executive Committee was soon formed. Mr. Richard M.

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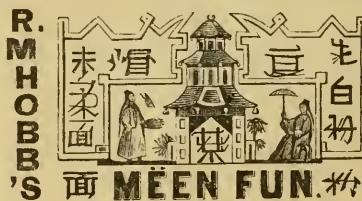
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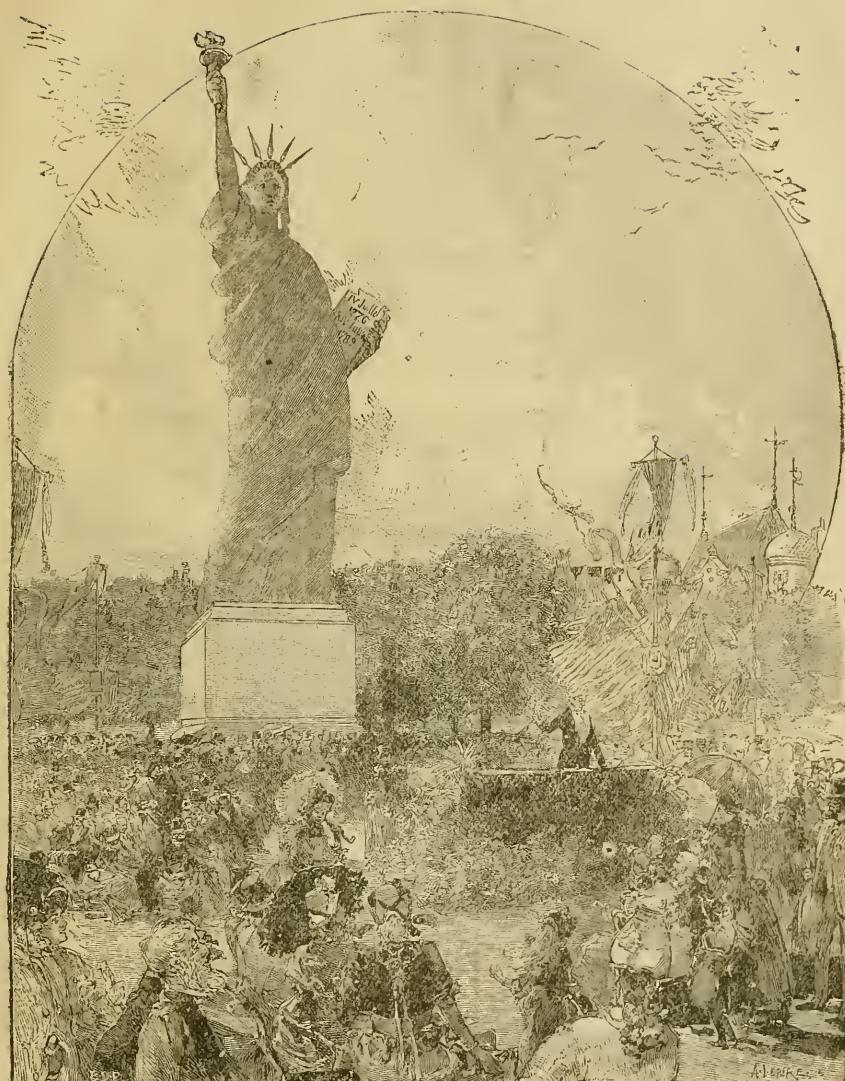
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OFFICIAL PRESENTATION OF STATUE IN PARIS.

Hunt was appointed Architect of the Pedestal by this committee, and to him was intrusted the design of the exterior of the pedestal. General Charles P. Stone, formerly of the United States Army, and better known by his title of Stone Pasha, bestowed upon him by the Khedive of Egypt, was appointed Engineer-in-Chief.

The statue was nearly finished in 1883; but as the work on the pedestal was not far enough advanced to permit of its erection, it was decided to leave it for some time exposed to view in Paris.

On June 11, 1884, at a great dinner given by Mr. Morton to the Committee of the French-American Union and to the Ministers of the French Government, M. Ferry, announced that he found it was time for the Government of France to associate itself with the undertaking, and the colossal Statue of Liberty presented to the Americans would be transported to New York on a State vessel under the official banner of France.

On Friday, July 4th, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, President of the American-Union, officially presented at Paris the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" to Mr. Levi P. Morton, Minister of the United States. As early as 10 o'clock the workshops of the constructors were besieged by the crowd, and a number of curious persons had perched themselves on the roofs of the neighboring houses. The whole establishment was dressed with the French and American colors. At 11 o'clock, heralded by "The Marseillaise," the official cortege took its place under a pavilion erected for the occasion. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps opened the speaking, and read the following letter from M. Jules Ferry, who was not able to be present at the ceremony :

"PARIS, July 4, 1884.

"MY DEAR MR. MORTON:

"As you perhaps know, I have been seriously sick, and to fulfil all my duties I am obliged to take precautions to which I am hardly accustomed. Yesterday's work greatly fatigued me, and for to-day I am ordered to take a complete rest. The Government of the Republic will be represented in your presence by several Ministers. It is my loss and my regret that I am unable to be present at this festival of the fraternity of the two great Republics. But you know that I shall be there in spirit, in heart and in soul.

"Believe, my dear Mr. Morton, in my entire devotion,
"JULES FERRY."

Then M. de Lesseps, after an allusion to the Panama Canal, "which is the work of the citizens of the two Republics," thanked M. Bartholdi, who conceived and executed the immense statue, which may be characterized, said he, as the eighth wonder of the world.

M. de Lesseps said that he was handing over to the United States this great artistic monument, the gift of France, to which have contributed by their votes 180 cities, forty general councils, a large number of chambers of commerce and of societies, and over a hundred thousand subscribers. He thanked the modest co-workers, M. Bergeret, M. Baron, and particularly M. Simon, the brave assistant of M. Bartholdi. He dwelt upon the merit of the great industrial house, Gaget, Gauthier & Co., whose director, M. Gaget, was able so successfully to accomplish such extraordinary labors. He concluded by saying:

"This work, Mr. Minister, is the product of enthusiasm, of devotion, of intelligence, and of the noblest sentiments which can animate man. It is great in its conception and in its realization. It is colossal in its proportions, and we hope that it will grow still greater through its moral worth, thanks to the remembrances and the sentiments which it is to perpetuate. We commit it to your care, Mr. Minister, that it may remain forever the pledge of the bonds which should unite France and the great American nation."

Mr. Morton then answered M. de Lesseps by reading a congratulatory telegram from the President of the United States. He eulogized M. Bartholdi and his co-workers, and warmly thanked France for this new testimony of friendship, which owed its beginning to the people. He concluded by thanking Admiral Peyron, who had offered a vessel for the transport of the statue.

After this speech M. de Lesseps requested the Ministers to sign the deed of gift, a magnificent parchment enveloped in a case of Russian leather, of which the text is as follows :

**"OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE STATUE TO THE
MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.**

"In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the fourth day of July, being the anniversary of the Independence of the United States. In the presence of M. Jules Ferry, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs ; Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, in the name of the Committee of the French-American work, and of the national demonstration of which the committee has been the organ, presented the colossal statue of 'Liberty Enlightening the World,' the work of the sculptor M. Bartholdi, to his excellency Mr. Morton, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, requesting him to be the mouthpiece of the national sentiment of which this work is the expression.

"Mr. Morton, in the name of his countrymen, thanks the French-American Union for this testimony of the sympathy of the French nation. He declares that by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by the President of the United States and by the Committee of the work in America, represented by its honorable president, Wm.

M. Evarts, he accepts the statue, and that it will be erected, in conformity with the vote of Congress on Feb. 22, 1877, in the Harbor of New York, in memory of the century-old friendships between the two nations.

“In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

“In the name of France—JULES FERRY.

“In the name of the United States—MORTON.

“BRISSON, President of Chambers.

“In the name of the Committee of the French-American Union—FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, E. DE LAFAYETTE.”

The statue was officially presented to the United States in Paris on July 4, 1884, amid the greatest enthusiasm. It arrived in New York Harbor on the 17th of June, 1885, on the transport steamer Isere, after a leisurely trip of twenty-five days. On the 19th of June occurred the formal reception of the Isere and her precious freight.

The day was bright, and, decoration being universal, the city presented a beautiful appearance. Flags fluttered from thousands of tall poles. The Broadway store-fronts presented a continuous line of brilliant bunting on either side. Everywhere the Tricolor and the Stars and Stripes were blended, and the emblazoned arms of the French Republic were hung out conspicuously on the *façade* of the City Hall.

The harbor and lower bay fairly swarmed with craft of all kind, from men-of-war to tiny canoes ; and not one was without its flag or lines of flags. At ten o'clock the United States naval vessels, which were to escort the “Isère,” the fleets of the American Yacht Club, and the citizens’ flotilla steamed down the Narrows. Thousands of smaller vessels and pleasure boats formed in line, and amid the booming of cannon from the war ships and the adjacent forts, the great naval reception to the French ship began. The “Isère” was in the centre of the fleet, surrounded by flagships and war-vessels. First in the procession came the United States steamer “Dispatch,” with Secretary Whitney, Commodore Chandler and staff, followed by the “Powhatan,” “Omaha” and “Alliance.” Then the French flagship “Le Flore,” streaming the Tricolor and Stars and Stripes, preceded the “Isère.” Behind, and on each side, were the vessels of the American Yacht Club, and countless pleasure-boats thronged with spectators. Various bands of music, after the booming of cannonry died away, began to play patriotic airs, which sounded stirring over the waters. The “Isère” was exceedingly picturesque with her bright, white sides, her black, gold-trimmed boats and lofty masts trimmed with a hundred bright-colored flags. At 12:15 the “Isère” anchored off Bedloe’s, three hundred feet from the spot where the statue now stands.

ITS CONSTRUCTION.

SUCH is a history of the movement which gave the "Statue of Liberty" birth, a movement unique and unparalleled in the history of nations. Let us now consider the statue itself as a work of art, as a work of engineering, and as a colossal monument, for it is all three. We are met at the outset by the difficulty of finding any work with which to compare it. When a picture or a piece of statuary or sculpture of ordinary size is to be judged or criticized, the first step generally taken is to compare with either a former one by the same artist, or with one similar in subject or execution by another hand, which has won reputation and the approval of artists and connoisseurs of its time. But in the "Statue of Liberty" we find a work which had no prototype in earlier times, or no counterpart in the present. Among the seven wonders of the ancient world was placed, perhaps, foremost the Colossus of Rhodes. We are told that this massive structure spanned with outstretched legs the entrance to the harbor of Alexandria, and that ships sailed easily to and fro between them. Allowing for the exaggeration which comes with time, and remembering that the ships of those days were the merest tiny barks compared to the stately vessels that now glide in and out of our harbors and over the oceans, it is yet safe to say that this far famed Colussus, if placed alongside the present statue, would reach but a little way above her knee.

The next colossal statue in the course of history is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Protolino Villa ; and then comes the well-known one of St. Charles Borromeo, on the shores of the Lago Maggiore, in Italy. This is about half the height of the statue of "Liberty," and is not in any sense a great work of art. Compare it with the present

statue, and the distinction between colossal statuary and ordinary sculpture can be seen at once. The statue of St Charles Borromeo is simply an ordinary monument enlarged. It is a reproduction in metal of a man's form and features many times multiplied. It is set in its pedestal without reference to the surroundings. It produces no emotion in the heart of a spectator, it conveys to him no sentiment, it brings to him no conception of some noble idea; in fine it fails to inspire or to elevate as a true work of art should inspire him who gazes upon it. How different with the statue of "Liberty." In form, in conception, and the idea it conveys, it moves and thrills the spectator. The poet gazing upon it sings :

" Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land—
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman, with a torch whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name,
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
'Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!' cries she,
With silent lips. 'Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me—
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.' "

Well says M. Lesbazeilles in his work on colossal statuary: "It is within its scope when it represents power, majesty, infinity. It can lay claim to that class of effects which are produced in us by the heaving of the boundless sea, the bellowing of the wind, the rolling of the thunder."

The statue of St. Charles Borromeo has, however, interest to the student of colossal statuary, because it is the first example of the use of repoussé copper mounted on iron trusses. Metal beaten out into sheets had been used earlier, but simply as a covering modeled on a solid wood or stone form. The repoussé copper of which the Borromeo statue is made was worked with the hammer both outside and inside, and is freely supported on iron beams. This gives lightness to the work, and the statue of St. Charles Borromeo has withstood the storms of two centuries.

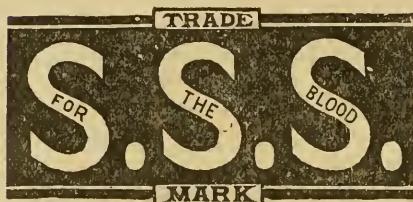
Other colossal statues of modern times are those of "Bavaria" at Munich, one-third the height of the statue of "Liberty"; of the Virgin of Puy, a few feet higher than the last named; and the celebrated statue of "Germania," erected a few years since in the Niederwald, which would reach about to the waist of our colossal maiden. This short review of these noted works will enable us to see more clearly the difficulties under which Bartholdi labored in designing and executing the statue of "Liberty." The others have

been and are all more or less unsatisfactory, chiefly because their designers did not pay sufficient attention, or were incapable of doing so, first, to the character or thought of the subject, which should be in harmony with the size of the work ; second, to the suitableness of the site and the surroundings of the monument ; third, to the understanding of the lines and the make-up, which in all colossal works are rendered necessary by the execution. Bartholdi himself sums it up by saying : "The immensity of form should be filled with the immensity of thought, and the spectator, at the sight of the great proportions of the work, should be impressed, before all things else, with the greatness of the idea of which these ample forms are the envelope, without being obliged to have recourse to comparative measurements in order to feel himself moved."

But the site is, after all, what determines most surely the effect of a colossal statue when erected ; and let the many critics who have condemned the choice of Bedloe's Island for this purpose, reflect that this point was probably the one most carefully studied by the sculptor, and know that the master mind who designed the great work was better fitted to select the frame for his great picture than those who had simply seen models for his work. The frame should lend itself to the subject. It may or may not be approved by architectural effects, by the flight of stairs which lead up to the statue and contribute to the monumental character, but above all a site favorable by its own nation should be sought. There is an instinct which ought to guide the artist, for he ought to turn nature to account in such a way as to make her contribute to the aspect of the monument. The neighborhood of large masses should be avoided. The artist ought to choose his site in such a way that the lines of the ground, and the coloring of the background, will become his assistant in heightening the proper appearance of his work, and the impression which it is to produce.

There is one other most important element in the construction of colossal statuary, and that is, the observance of great simplicity in the lines. The spectator should be able to tell at a glance what meaning the work is intended to convey. His eye should not be led away by the contemplation of details, but he should take in at once the stupendous whole. Simplicity in the lines will give simplicity to the movement and to the gesture. This is very clearly shown in the statue of "Liberty." Its whole mass and form impress themselves immediately upon the spectator ; he thinks not of the details ; he only feels that the figure conveys to him instantaneously a sense of power and of grandeur, and he bows instinctively to the idea—that idea of liberty which has led armies to battle, has wrecked thrones and overturned nations, and which to-day still stands forth as the grandest that the mind of man has yet conceived.

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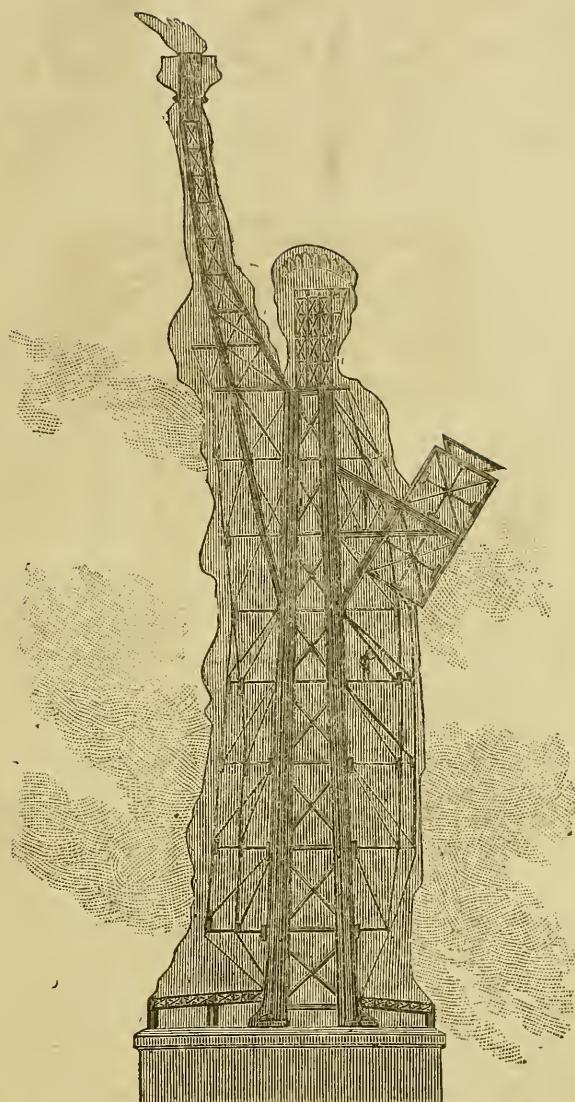
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FRAMEWORK OF STATUE.

Having glanced at the essential characteristics and elements of colossal statuary, and seen how Bartholdi has conformed to them in the designing of the Statue of Liberty, we pass to a brief review of the details of its manufacture. These presented almost as great a problem as the designing of the statue in the first place, and following this, its adaptation to its surroundings. There having been no statue of the same extraordinary proportions ever erected before—or, at least, none of which there is any record extant—the planning of these details, including the choice of materials, etc., had, to a great extent, to be done in the dark, as it were. After much cogitation and deliberation, hammered copper was chosen as the material, it being light, yet capable of great resistance, and easily subdivided so as to permit easy transportation. This point having been decided upon, a study-model, 4 feet in height, was erected. From this was modeled a statue, 6½ feet high, with the greatest care and exactitude. This statue was then reproduced four times as large by ordinary processes. A model, about 36 feet in height, was made from this. This was large enough, when placed by itself, to give some idea of the statue as a whole. This small statue was then divided into a large number of sections, to be reproduced separately, later, four times their individual size. When this last enlargement was made, changes were no longer possible, so that the greatest care had to be exercised by the sculptor in modeling the surfaces, for if mistakes were at any time made, they could not well be rectified. Four plane surfaces, surrounded by frames, arranged in numbered divisions, were placed on the floor of an immense workshop. Similar frames, corresponding in every way with the former ones, were hung from the ceiling of the shop. Large pieces of the statue were then modeled by sculptors on these frames. The sections reproduced were placed near by in frames one-fourth the size, so that they could be easily studied. The general form was first laid out with wooden beams covered with lathwork. A coating of plaster was next placed over the laths. The forms of the finished portions were then surrounded by boards, cut so as to adapt themselves to the plaster. These were placed one opposite to another, and crossed at top and bottom. The hammerers then approached, and pressed the sheets of copper into the sort of moulds the boards formed by hammering with mallets. Sheets of lead were next pressed into the board forms, and the copper was again shaped upon these. Iron braces ran from point to point within the copper sheets. When the pieces were finally completed, they were fastened separately upon the iron beams of the trusswork which supports the whole statue. The core of the trusswork is formed by four great stanchions, bound together by St. Andrew's crosses. From these go out braces to support the surface of the statue. Three bolted braces run from the foot of these stanchions 26

feet into the masonry of the pedestal, and are there connected with an iron framework.

The plaster model being finished, it was necessary to take an impression in wood on which the sheets of copper could be shaped with the hammer. This was the work of the carpenters who took the form of each part by means of planks cut out in silhouettes, which were placed close together or crossed, and in this wooden mould the workmen shaped the sheets of copper by the pressure of a lever or the blows of a hammer. The finishing touches were made with little hammers. The copper was again worked to conform to profiles taken with sheets of lead pressed upon the model. The iron braces uniting the copper shell with the supporting truss-works were forged to the form of the copper sheets after the latter had been entirely completed. The finished pieces were finally carried into the court of the workshop, and there assembled and fastened to the frame. The truss work within the statue was designed and executed by the constructing engineer, M. Eiffel. The work was done at the establishment of Gaget, Gauthier & Co., Paris. The copper entering into the construction of the statue weighs 80,000 kilos, the iron 120,000, making a total weight of 200,000 kilos; or about 400,000 pounds. The total cost of the statue, including gifts, gratuitous work, and losses sustained by those who gave valuable assistance, is about \$200,000. *L' Illustration* gives the cost of the statue proper at \$40,000.

The immense amount of calculation necessary in the manufacture of these detailed portions of the statue may be imagined when it is stated that, in addition to the ordinary mechanical difficulties presented, the resisting power of the iron pieces upon the centre of gravity and upon the action of high winds had to be considered. The most tremendous hurricanes that have blown in Europe and America were taken as a basis, and from this the results were worked out. According to General Stone, the engineer of the pedestal, the entire structure should withstand a gale blowing 141 miles an hour, a force that is almost unknown, certainly in this latitude.

The head was executed for the Paris Exposition of 1878. In the following year all the funds necessary for its execution were attained. On July 7, 1880, the sending of the official notification to the American Committee of the progress of the work and of the date when the labors upon it would be completed, was celebrated by a fete given to General Noyes, the United States Minister at Paris.

The work of execution made rapid progress. On October 24, 1881, the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, all the pieces of framework and of the base were put in place. The Committee invited Mr. Morton, who was the new United States Minister at that time, to come and drive the rivet of the first piece which was to be mounted. It was the left foot of the statue.

Mr. Morton was cordially greeted by a numerous assemblage, and M. Laboulaye bade him welcome. This ceremony left a strong impression on every one, and it echoed through the country.

The work on the statue was carried on from that time without slackening and with a numerous force. It was constantly visited by the public, who showed a lively interest in it. It is estimated that about 300,000 persons visited the workshops.

The statue is made of repousse copper, one-eighth of an inch thick. The envelope is kept in position by iron plates and braces riveting it to a frame work. Each section of the shell is so supported from the frame that it will not be forced to carry the weight of any of the section above it; in other words, each part will be self-sustaining. The frame consists of four angle iron corner posts united by horizontal and diagonal angle pieces, dividing each side into panels. To approach more closely to the shell, the main frame is provided with side extensions located according to the contour of the figure. The frames supporting them are similar in design to the main frame, but of lighter material, and are united to the upper end of the main frame.

The head will easily accommodate forty persons, and the torch which is reached by a spiral staircase will hold twelve persons. This torch contains five electric lamps of 30,000 candle power, the light of which will be thrown heavenward. It is believed that the light will so illuminate passing clouds that they will be visible at a distance of 100 miles. Four electric lights of 6,000 candle power each are placed at the foot of the statue, so as to illuminate it. The diadem on the head of the figure contains incandescent lamps to give the effect of jewels.

Thus was the statue built. It was executed in about six years, but the work met with repeated delays, and was not prosecuted continuously until within the last few months of 1884. Not alone Bartholdi, the designer and chief sculptor, but many other French sculptors of note, labored in the erection of the statue; so eminent an engineer as M. Eiffel had entire charge of the ironwork and bracing of the figure, and the work itself was done in the house of Gaget, Gauthier & Co., of Paris. The weight of this stupendous statue is 440,000 pounds, of which 176,000 are copper, and the remainder wrought iron.

But the statue needed a pedestal to make it complete, and this Laboulaye, Bartholdi, and his associates in the French-American Union, felt confident the United States would provide.

They have done so. After many months and years of solicitation and constant appeal, the necessary funds were obtained. The sum of \$100,000 raised by the *World* was about one-third of the amount expended on the foundation and pedestal, but it came at a

most important and opportune moment, just as Congress had denied the amount asked for to complete the same. The Committee were relieved of a great burden and anxiety by the aid rendered at a supreme moment by the aid of this great journal. Its contributors were confined to no class. The wealthy banker's \$500 was matched in spirit by sums ranging from 5 to 10 cents, and an occasional \$5 and \$10 from some poor workingman or woman, who, roused to enthusiasm by the *World's* appeals, responded patriotically to them. While the monument lasts through unnumbered years to come the *World's* patriotic effort will be gratefully remembered. Great credit is due to the executive committee composed of the following gentlemen: William M. Evarts, Chairman; Joseph W. Drexel, Parke Godwin, J. W. Pinchot, V. Mumford Moore, Frederick A. Potts, Richard Butler, Secretary; Henry F. Spaulding, Treasurer. These gentlemen have had to contend with many difficulties, but every duty that has fallen to them has been performed cheerfully. Their services have been contributed in an unselfish spirit of devotion to the great work that devolved upon them, and their work has been crowned with success, which, no doubt, recompenses them for the annoyances which they have had to endure. They have performed their duties cheerfully, animated wholly by patriotic ideas, and the people are indebted to them for the fact that the great statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" has become a glorious reality on Bedloe's Island.

The ground was first broken for the erection of the pedestal on which the Statue of Liberty now stands in April, 1883; the excavation was begun in June; the laying of the foundation in October, and the work was continued until December, 1884, a period of 18 months.

Work was stopped, owing to a lack of funds, which were finally supplied by contributions through the *World* and operations were again begun on May 11, 1885, and pushed along rapidly.

The erection of the pedestal involved great difficulties. The committee were constantly annoyed by the many unforeseen obstacles that arose during the progress of the work. The great magnitude of the statue required that the pedestal on which it is placed should be as solid as the rock of Gibraltar, and to make it so it was necessary to bring into service every detail of engineering skill. No point was so trivial that it could be ignored. Everything had to be adjusted with mathematical precision. A few measurements will convey some idea of the immensity of the statue, and the difficulty that General Charles P. Stone, the civil engineer having the work in charge, had to contend with in making a secure foundation for it, a foundation, bear in mind, that is to last how long a limitless future alone can reveal. The proportions of the statue are as follows, all of which has been furnished through the kindness of the *Scientific American*:

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THE GREATEST ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND.

LIFE-LIKE REPRESENTATIONS IN LARGE GROUPS AND
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HISTORICAL EVENTS. TOPICS OF THE DAY. MEN OF ALL
TIMES. CHAMBER OF HORRORS. SACRED CHAMBER.



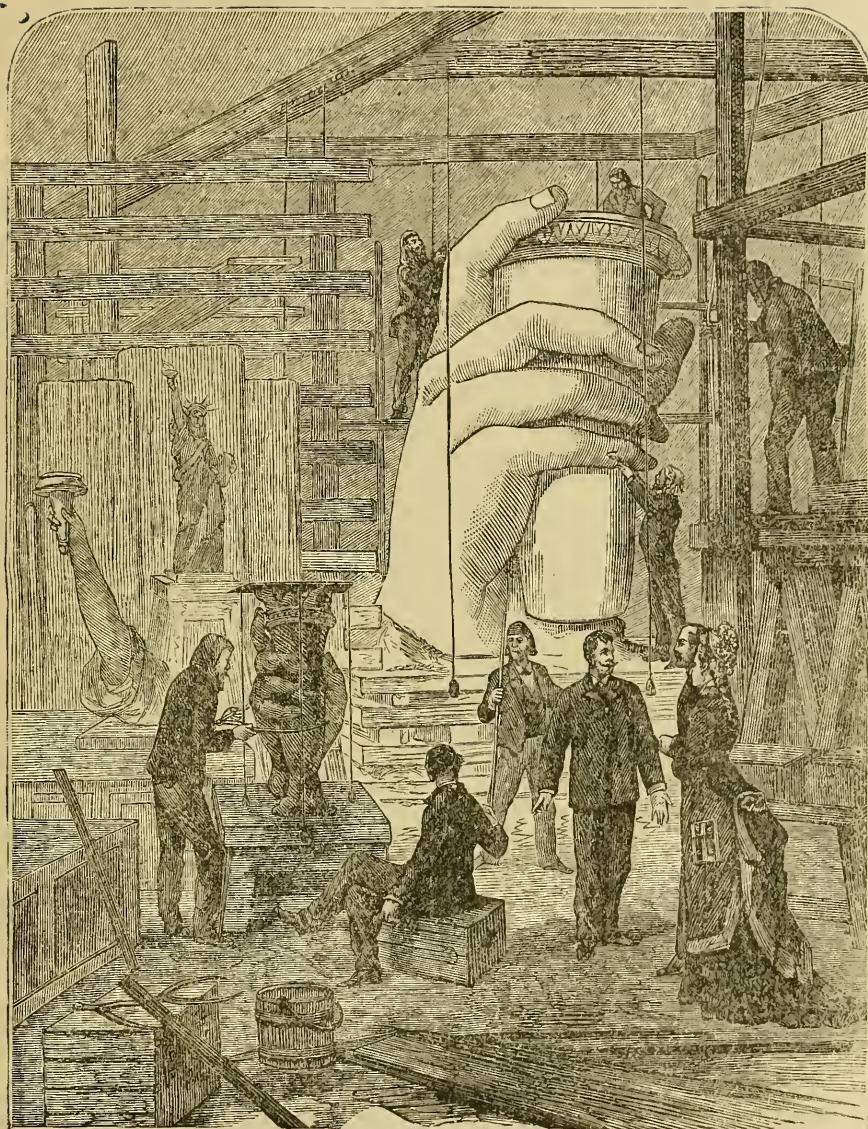
THE PASTEUR GROUP.

DAILY, TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

Open from 11 to 11. Sundays from 1 to 11.

Admission, 50c. Children, 25c. Sunday Admission, 25c.

A J E E B.—THE MYSTIFYING CHESS AUTOMATON—A J E E B.



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MODELING THE RIGHT HAND UNDER BARTHOLDI'S DIRECTION.

From bottom of plinth to top of torch.....	151.41 feet.
From heel to top of head.....	111 "
Height of head	13½ "
Width of eye.....	28 in.
Length of nose.....	3 " 9 "
Length of forefinger.....	7 " 11 "
Finger nail is 1.14 by 0.85 foot.	
Circumference of finger at second joint.....	4 " 9 "

Unquestionably, the final artistic success of such a work as this depended upon the fact that the pedestal should bring out, without in any way detracting from or obscuring by too great prominence, the beauties of the figure.

The material underlying the foundation of the pedestal is compact clay, gravel, and boulders. The foundation up to the terrace level—where the pedestal proper begins—is of solid concrete; it is 90 feet square at the bottom, 65 feet square at the top, and 52 feet 10 inches high. In the center of the mass is a well hole 10 feet square.

Leading from the sides to the base of the central shaft, or well hole, are four arched passageways at the level of the parade. Spanning the space between the inside walls of the old fort and the foundation of the pedestal, and carrying the four flights of steps leading to the terrace and also the grassy mound between, is a concrete arch about 3½ feet thick, and having a chord span of 49 feet. The pedestal is built of granite, backed with concrete. The principal dimensions are :

From high water to top of sea wall.....	10 feet.
Top sea wall to foot of fort wall.....	2½ "
Foot fort wall to ground level at parapet of fort.....	23½ "
Parapet to foot of pedestal	24 "
Water level to foot of pedestal.....	60 feet 10 in.
Foot of pedestal to top of pedestal.....	89 "
Water level to top of pedestal.....	149 feet 10 in.
Base of pedestal.....	62 ft. square.

The top of the pedestal is 43½ feet square, and has the corners cut off, making it octagonal.

The balcony at the top is 3 feet 7 inches wide in the clear, and extends all around. The loggia is 26 feet 7 inches high, the opening being 27 feet 11 inches wide by 3 feet deep in the clear. The columns are 3¼ feet wide, the space between them being 6 feet. On each side of the base of the pedestal are ten circular shields carrying coats of arms of the several States. The terrace will have a clear width of 15½ feet, while the stairways leading to it are 10 feet wide.

The method of holding the statue to the pedestal is very ingenious. Extending across the top of the pedestal are six channel bars arranged in two sets of three each; these bars are directly beneath the corner posts of the main frame in the interior of the statue. Beneath and at right angles to these are six other channel bars, also arranged in two sets, placed under the corner posts. These bars are 34 feet

long, so that each end rests in the masonry to the depth of $10\frac{1}{4}$ feet, the well hole or shaft being $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. The channel bars are 4 feet deep, the web plates are $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, and the angles are 4 by 5 by $\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The base of each post and the two sets of bars immediately beneath it are united by three bolts $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

A little over 60 feet below is a second and similarly arranged system of girders 41 feet long, 36 inches deep, with web plate $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick; the angles are 4 by 5 by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. In the lower system there are only two channel bars in a set. These two systems are joined by four sets of eye bars placed as near as possible to the side walls of the shaft. Each set consists of four bars 4 inches wide by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick. Upon the sides of the statue the upper ends of these bars are prolonged to join the main frame at the tops of the first and second panels. All bracing within the pedestal is made of steel.

The following table shows the heights of celebrated statues:

	Feet.
Jupiter Olympus.....	43
Memnon.....	62
Borromeo, at Lake Maggiore.....	65
Arminius, in Westphalia (about).....	92
Colossus Rhodes.....	105
Nero (about).....	118
Statue Liberty.....	151

The work of building the pedestal was directed by General Charles P. Stone, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, to the builder, David H. King, Jr., to whom the committee and the public are under great and lasting obligations.

Mr. King built the pedestal as well as erected the statue, and to his great force and ability are largely due the early completion of both works.

His labors were literally pro bono publico. In fact, he has sustained quite a loss in the erection of the statue, and his name deserves the grateful remembrance of all, and especially of those who have had the onus of the responsibility on their shoulders.

Even those unacquainted with the details of such work may, by carefully considering all the conditions involved, form a tolerably accurate idea of the labor expended and the patience and skill exercised in the erection of such a structure as the Statue of Liberty. The last operation before the figure left France was the assembling of all of the many pieces comprising the shell or statue proper and the final fitting of each piece to each of its surrounding neighbors. Each piece was then marked with a particular number or figure, and every two meeting pieces were designated by the same character marked upon their adjoining edges; this of course was to serve as a guide when reassembling the statue upon its pedestal at Bedloe's Island. Surrounding each separate piece at a short distance from the

edge is a row of small holes ; when two pieces are joined together, the holes in one coincide with those in the other, so that the two may be firmly united together by rivets.

When the statue was taken down in France, the pieces were packed in frames of wood, to prevent as much as possible their being bent by handling during the passage to this country. But it was impossible to prevent a certain amount of distortion from taking place, so that the reassembling while in progress was to some extent also a work of refitting. This, together with the drawbacks under which the men labored, particularly the great height above ground, rendered the otherwise simple work of erection one of great magnitude. The thousands of rivets added most materially to the labor, as they had to be so driven as not to disfigure the statue by presenting conspicuous and unseemly lines.

The copper of the shell being only about three thirty-seconds of an inch thick, lacked rigidity, so that it was necessary to increase the stiffness of every piece, particularly those of a large size, by means of iron bars secured to the interior surface. These bars are three-quarters thick by two inches wide, are bent to closely conform to the curves in the copper, to which they are fastened by copper bands whose ends are riveted to the shell, and are so disposed and united to each other as to form a most intricate network of bracing, covering and strengthening the entire statue.

This bracing is connected by bars with the main frame that holds the statue upon its pedestal. By this means the rigidity of the whole work is assured, and any wind pressure, the force most to be provided for, upon the pliable, paper-like shell, is transmitted to the four massive iron corner posts of the frame, which are firmly anchored to the masonry.

All the framework in the interior of the statue was made in France ; and while there is regularity in the main frame, there is nothing apparent in the connecting bracing but a seemingly confused collection of bars of all shapes and lengths, and extending in every conceivable direction. This is caused by the constant change in the direction assumed by the copper, and the endeavor not to have too large a surface unsupported.

No part of the ironwork is in direct contact with the copper, a thorough insulation being obtained by shellacking the adjoining surfaces and interposing a strip of asbestos. This is necessary to obviate the deleterious chemical action that would occur if the iron were in direct contact with the copper.

The method pursued in the erection of the statue may be briefly described.

The various pieces were temporarily stored in a shed between the base of the pedestal and the dock at which visitors are landed by the

little tug plying between the Battery and the island. The piece wanted was carried to the foot of the pedestal, the face of which was protected from injury by a covering of wood, and if large, lashed to a wooden frame to which was attached the end of a rope passing over a derrick on top of the frame, and thence to a hoisting engine on the ground. The piece was then raised to a platform built around the top of the pedestal, and carried to the place where its marks indicated it belonged. The difficulty of the work increased as the top was approached, mainly because of the increased height above ground, the top of the pedestal, where the statue begins, being 151 feet, and the torch 305 feet above water level.

There are three kinds of joints in the copper. Where it is particularly desirable that the joint should be concealed, the meeting edges are brought flush together, and are held by a double line of rivets through a strip covering the inside of the joint. In other cases one edge overlaps the other, a single line of rivets uniting them, and the outer edge was either hammered down to make a flush joint or was not touched further, the selection of the style of seam being governed by its location. The outer heads of the rivets, which are of copper, are countersunk.

The two systems of heavy girders, whose ends are embedded in the masonry in the interior of the pedestal, one at the top and the other sixty feet below, together with the four sets of eyebars that unite the two systems, were placed in position after considerable difficulty. These girders extend across the well at right angles to each other, and, being connected at the top with the main frame, serve to anchor the statue to the pedestal.

Lightning has several times struck the ironwork, but, owing to the means that were early taken to lead the current away, not the slightest damage was done. Extending down each inside wall of the pedestal is a copper rod five-eighths of an inch in diameter. The lower ends of these four rods are joined to plates that are buried in wet earth beneath the bottom of the foundation before building was commenced. The upper ends are united to the frame, and are joined to four diametrically opposite points of the shell.

Up to the present time, no portion of the foundation has settled ; and the solid concrete foundation proper, which is easily the largest single block of artificial stone in the world, being ninety feet square at the base, sixty-five feet square at the top, and fifty-two feet ten inches in height, with a central well-hole ten feet square, is without a crack or flaw of any description. The inside of the pedestal walls are also of concrete, the face being granite, and they display the same perfection in both material and workmanship.

No statue has ever been executed of the extraordinary proportions of the Statue of Liberty. In order to form an idea of the work

it was necessary to give the greatest attention to foresee the elements of solidity and the exigencies that were likely to arise. The work has been admirably conducted throughout. Obstacles very annoying have constantly arisen since the idea of the statue was first conceived many years ago, but they have all been bravely met and overcome.

The pedestal is indeed worthy of the magnificent burden it will carry for hundreds of years to come. It is built inside of the stone walls of the fort on Bedloe's Island.

Architecturally it is, as it ought to be, not obtrusive in design or ornamentation, but its massiveness is sufficiently relieved by architectural variety and ornament to prevent an appearance of a mere pyramid of stone. The design is such that the pedestal calls no attention to itself, but directs it to the statue; and so modest is it in its appearance that a spectator would not be likely to guess how large and how high it is.

The foundation of the pedestal proper makes its pyramidal ascent, not with a continuous wall, but with a series of great layers of concrete, each one smaller than the one it rests on. The base of this foundation mass is 13 feet above the mean low-water mark, and its top 52 feet 10 inches. The pedestal, itself, therefore, begins at an elevation of 60 feet 10 inches, which is high above the stone walls of the fort. From these walls curved footways lead to the top of the foundation at the centre of every side. Every side of the foundation and of the pedestal is alike. The solidity of this vast foundation work is broken only by wide passageways through it at a level with the ground, and a circular vertical shaft in the middle, up which stairways and an elevator run.

At its base the pedestal proper is 62 feet square. In the centre of each side, at the base, is a doorway 5 feet wide and 13 feet high in the middle, to which the footways from the walls of the fort ascend. On either side of every door is a projecting disk of stone, on which are placed the coats of arms of France and the United States in relief. A good architectural effect is produced by the rough-stone work at the corners of the pedestal.

At an elevation of 72 feet 8 inches the walls of the pedestal recede, leaving on every side between them and two large columns and two pilasters a balcony off which doors from the inside open. The view from the balcony, on one side, of New York City, Brooklyn, Governor's Island, New Jersey, and the East River Bridge, and on the other, of Staten Island and the Bay, is among the finest that can be enjoyed anywhere in the vicinity of New York.

By reason of the steps on the sides of the foundation, the doors in the lower part of the pedestal, the pediments, the projecting stone disks, the panels and the balcony, what would otherwise have been the monotonous walls of a pyramid, have been relieved so as to

produce a good architectural effect, and at the same time to give the appearance of the great elevation to the statue itself and not to the pedestal. On this surface, nearly 43½ feet square, the gigantic statue stands, its footstool 89 feet above the mean low-water mark. The statue is 151 feet 1 inch high, and the top of the torch is at an elevation of 305 feet 11 inches from mean low-water mark. The pedestal is one of the heaviest pieces of masonry ever done, even in the vicinity of New York, where the piers of the East River Bridge stand as monuments of massive stone work.

How to illuminate the torch of liberty was one of the serious concerns of the committee having the Statue in charge. Naturally no other than the electric light was considered as suitable for the purpose. All the various systems of arc lighting presented their claims and made their strongest arguments in favor of their illuminators. Each one seemed to look upon it as a great honor to be able to say that their light gleamed from the summit of the Bartholdi Statue. Therefore competition was very sharp and investigation close. It took some time to decide so important a matter. The American system of electric lighting was not a party to the struggle between the older companies, but its system attracted the attention of those having the investigation in charge and brought careful inquiry from them. The steadiness of flame shown by the American, the simplicity of its construction, the minimum expenditure of power for great results, the automatic regulator and other points of excellence were soon discovered. The result was that the committee readily selected the American system as the best, and ordered its officers to light the Statue. How well they have done the work and justified the good judgment of those making the choice the magnificent lights now illuminating the great work of art amply testify. It was perhaps fitting that a company bearing the American name should do this work.

Patriotism is a crowning characteristic of this people. This Statue is to be one of our idols. It is to stand as the emblem of our broad national sentiment. Mr. Edwards H. Goff, the president of the American system, after the committee had decided upon the superiority of his system and awarded him the contract, determined to respect this feeling of national pride. After putting the great light in the torch he donated the plant to the people of the United States, who now own this beacon, lighting the pathway of our national advancement.

The statue was born for the place which inspired its conception. "May God be pleased to bless my efforts," says M. Bartholdi, "and my work, and to crown it with the success, the duration and the moral influence which it ought to have. I shall be happy to have been able to consecrate the best years of my life to being the interpreter of the hopes of the noble hearts whose realization was the monument to the French-American Union."

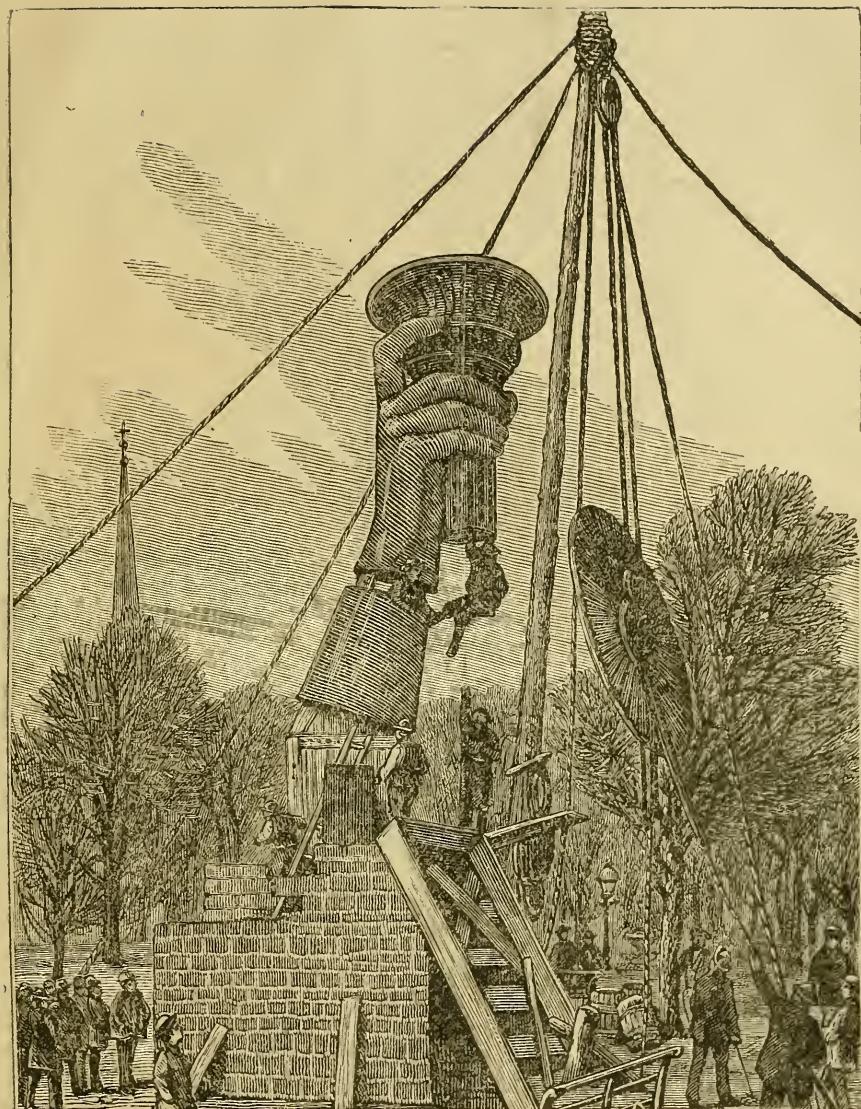


Dining Room Window

Designed By Ben Day.
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Belcher Mosaic Glass Co., 125 Fifth Avenue,

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Makers of Mosaic Art Stained Glass. To be had through any Decorator or Architect. No goods at retail.



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PUTTING ARM IN POSITION AT MADISON SQUARE.

Such in brief is the history of this great statue, more marvellous in its conception, in its various stages of progress and final completion and dedication than any work of art ever conceived by man. It cements the bonds of friendship between the two greatest republics in the world, and is a standing beacon of welcome to all the oppressed of every nation who find within our institutions that liberty they have been denied at home. May our people for all time to come prove themselves worthy custodians of so sublime a conception as that of “Liberty Enlightening the World !”

Long centuries past the old Dutch sailor furled
 The white wings of his daring shallop, worn
 By sea and storm; and saw the golden morn,
 Parting the night's dark curtain, swift unvail
 A wide expanse of shore, and hill and dale,
 As yet untrod by man, in wildness free,
 Uncultured and untamed, but soon to be
 In glorious garments drest, a newborn world.
 The Hendrick Hudson of the World of Art,
 Bartholdi, when thine eyes did look upon
 Our Bay, in this a freeman's land, so won
 Through blood and fire to nobler freedom far
 Than in the past, rejoiced thy patriot heart,
 And Liberty's great statue lit her glowing star.

The career of M. Bartholdi, the most distinguished living sculptor of colossal statuary, bears testimony to the genius and unselfish industry which fashioned the Monument to Liberty. Born at Colmar in 1833, like some of his predecessors in the plastic art, he started life as a painter. Though apprenticed to the famous Ary Scheffer, M. Bartholdi, following a natural bent, soon turned his attention to sculpture, and produced, at the early age of 19, a notable bas-relief of Francesca da Rimini. From that time forward his fame has grown with the years. Like the battle painters, de Neuville and Detaille, M. Bartholdi became inspired by the bloody Franco-German conflict, and produced in 1878 the Lion of Belfort, a colossal monument to the heroism of a beleaguered garrison, carved in the solid rock. A plaster cast of this great work, together with his statue “Gribeauval,” now the property of the French nation, were, in 1878, among the chief attractions of the Paris Salon.

The Government bestowed on the sculptor the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and at the Centennial Exhibition he was awarded the medal for sculpture for a remarkable exhibit of an early but powerful work termed “Genius in the Grasp of Misery,” and the later productions, “Peace,” and “The Young Vine-Grower,” all in bronze. Among his other important works may be named “Vercingetorix,” the old Gallic patriot, the graceful statue of “Lafayette” now standing in Union Square, New York, and three tributes to his native town, a fountain dedicated in 1863 to the memory of

Martin Schongauer, the painter, a statue of Admiral Brouat, and one of General Rapp.

In the face of great difficulties, M. Bartholdi has, for over ten years, struggled manfully to see his gigantic work erected on the threshold of the new world. For strange though it may seem, the sculptor has derived no pecuniary benefit from his arduous task. But, if the burden has been hard to bear, he has found his reward. In consecrating a tribute to Liberty, he has fashioned the eighth wonder of the world.

LIBERTY.

She stands upon the threshold of the sea,
Emblem, in burnished bronze and carven stone,
Of sister nations welded into one
By no long wars nor bloody tyranny
Of might made right and weakness slavery ;
But by the bond of brotherhood alone,
And love of her whose immemorial throne
Is Peace, Equality, Fraternity.

As in the unborn centuries, the light
Of her shall lead the world's unfortunate
From out the gloom of wrong and tyrant might—
To-day the slaves of ancient scorn and hate
Behold across the waters and the night
Her blazing torch flame through the ocean's gate.

Oct. 28th, 1886.

SYDNEY HERBERT PIERSON.

J. HARPER BONNELL, President.

WM. D. HARPER, Treasurer.

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ARM AND TORCH AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA.

INCUINAL.

The "busted" man who doth lament,
With loud, bewailing "cusses,"
All the good money he hath spent
For unavailing trusses,
Now braces up, where'er he dwells—
From Lapland to Liburnia.
He knows that there is one who sells
A certain cure for hernia.

FRINK'S RUPTURE REMEDY

will quickly cure any case of hernia or rupture. Explanation and testimonials free. Address O. FRINK,
234 Broadway, New York.

READ THESE TESTIMONIALS.

Helpful And Not Harmful.

Rev. W. N. Bacon, Coventry, Vt.—It gives me pleasure to state for the benefit of all who are afflicted with rupture, that I was perfectly cured of hernia in or near the groin, of ten years standing, compelled to wear trusses all that time; but have worn none since—now ten years, nearly—since the cure *alone effected* by FRINK'S RUPTURE REMEDY. I wish you all success in selling this REMEDY, as it is helpful and not harmful to the world.

Cured Without a Truss.

Mrs. J. E. Breese, Scranton, Pa.—This is to certify that my son, who was born with double rupture, which our family physician said could not be cured, was cured at the age of three months, without the aid of a truss, by the use of one-half box of FRINK'S RUPTURE REMEDY. I will gladly give full particulars upon application to me, either personally or by letter.

Hang The Truss.

C. H. Fuller, Akron, O.—I commenced using FRINK'S RUPTURE REMEDY the first of May, 1886, and I used it faithfully according to directions one month, with a truss; after that I took the truss off and hung it on a nail. *It hangs there yet.* I think that I am cured, as the rupture has not bothered me nor have I had any pain since. The doctor said I would have to wear the truss as long as I lived; but it is off, and I have about three-fourths of the REMEDY left. *It will do all you claim for it*, and I will recommend it to every one that needs it.

Torture And Depression Alleviated.

A. Ross, Pine Oak, Texas.—I first discovered a weak place in my left side, which proved to be a rupture, about eight years ago; but it did not trouble me much until within the last two years, when I was forced to wear a very strong spring truss, which while it retained the rupture, caused terrible pain and torture, the rupture having increased to the size of a goose egg, and had descended into the scrotum, causing an amount of suffering and depression that only those afflicted with rupture can realize. I have used part of a box of FRINK'S RUPTURE REMEDY, and must admit that I have been somewhat careless about following the directions; but I do not now feel any symptoms of rupture, and I expect to be entirely cured by the time the remainder of the REMEDY is used.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.,

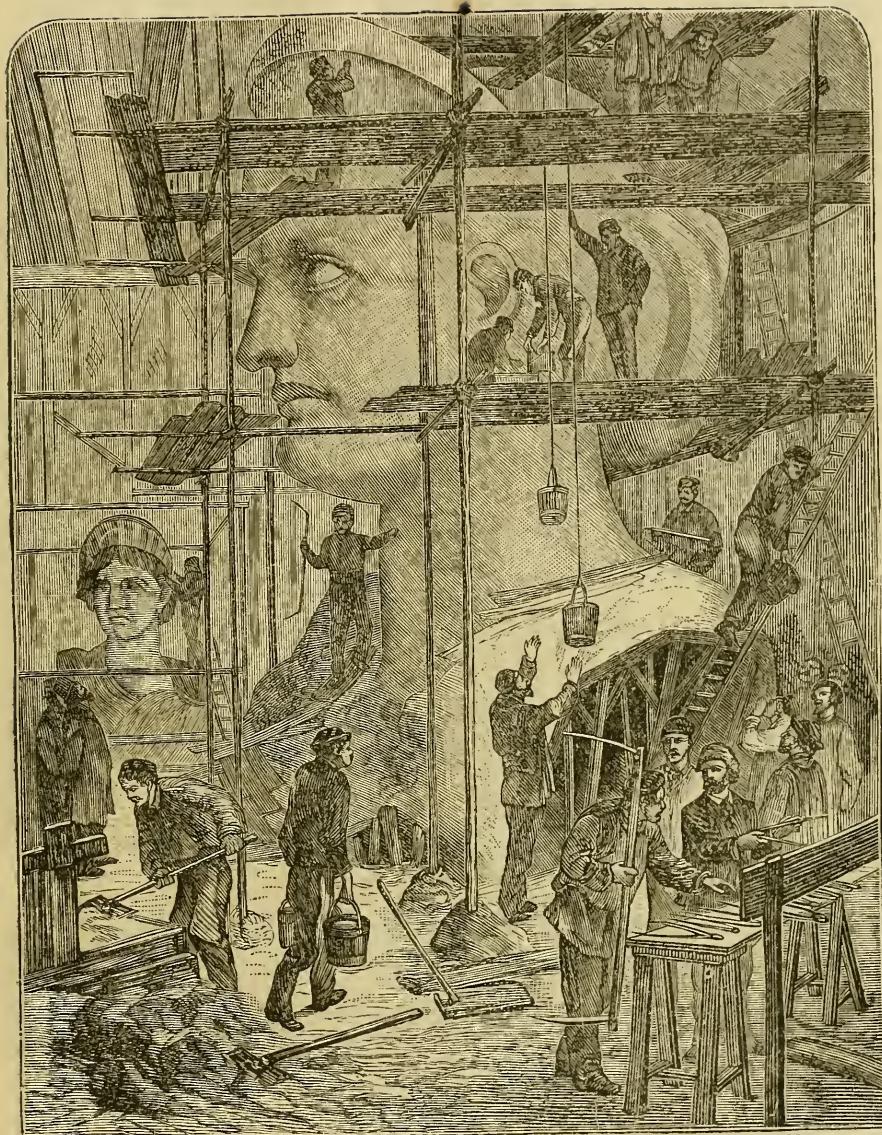
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In their Hand Embroidery Department, are now prepared to execute Orders for the Holidays, and offer a magnificent assortment of

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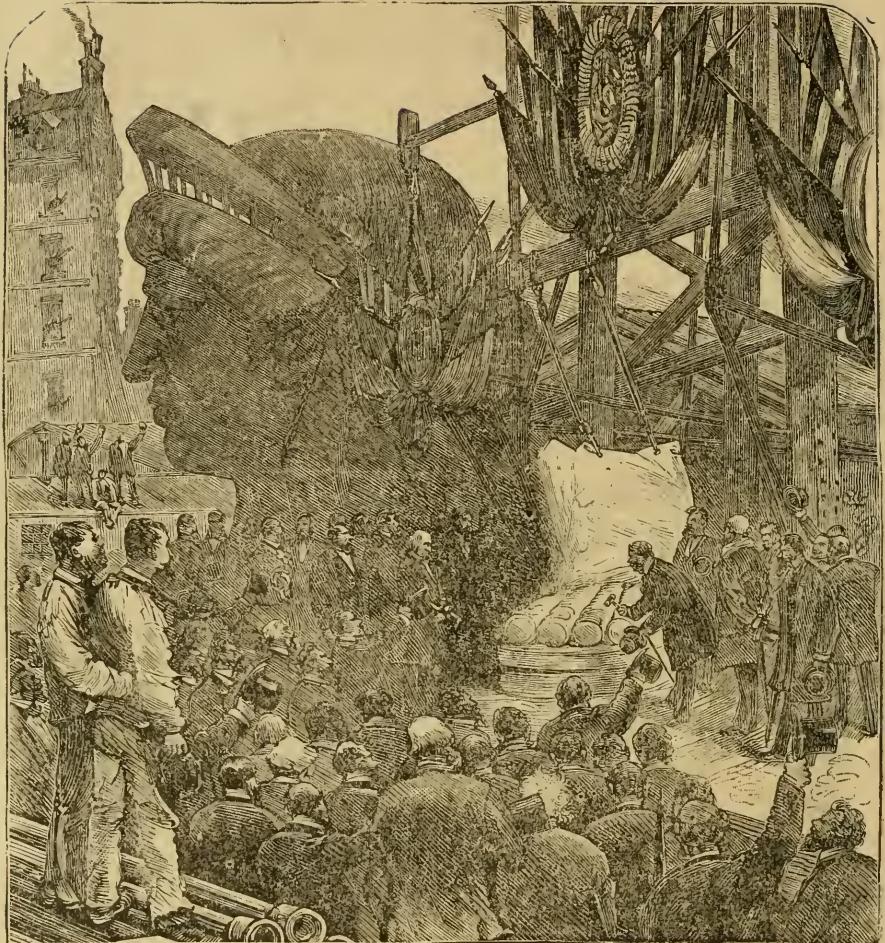
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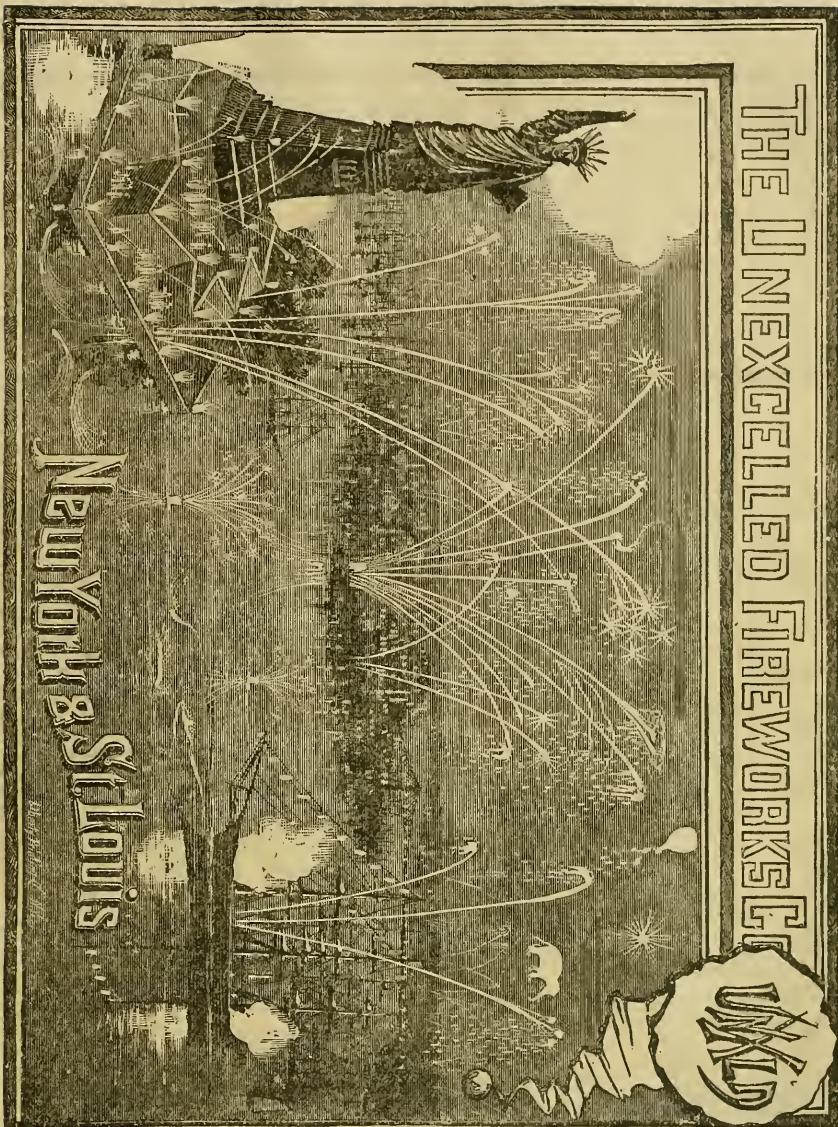
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MOLDING HEAD IN PARIS WORKSHOPS.



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MINISTER MORTON DRIVING FIRST RIVET.



NEW YORK & ST. LOUIS

THE UNEXCELED FIREWORKS CO.

THE FIREWORKS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE UNVEILING OF THE BARTHOLDI
STATUE OF LIBERTY, AT THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ARE FURNISHED BY

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Are the most thoroughly reliable goods in the market. They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish. They are always the same in quality, weight, width and shade, thus enabling you to match any piece. None genuine unless rolled on a yellow "Varnished Board," showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark. They are dyed in two standard shades of black.



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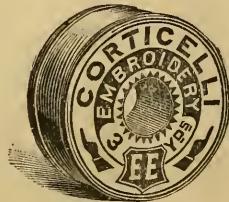
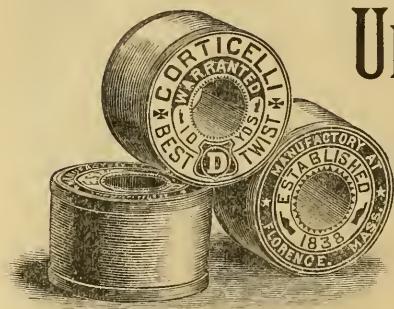
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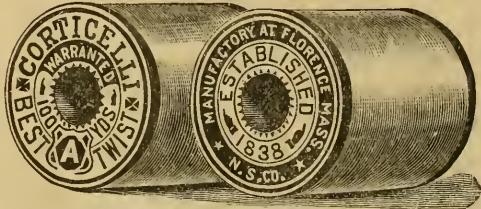
MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Unequalled Corticelli

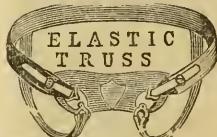
SEWING
SILK
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TWIST.



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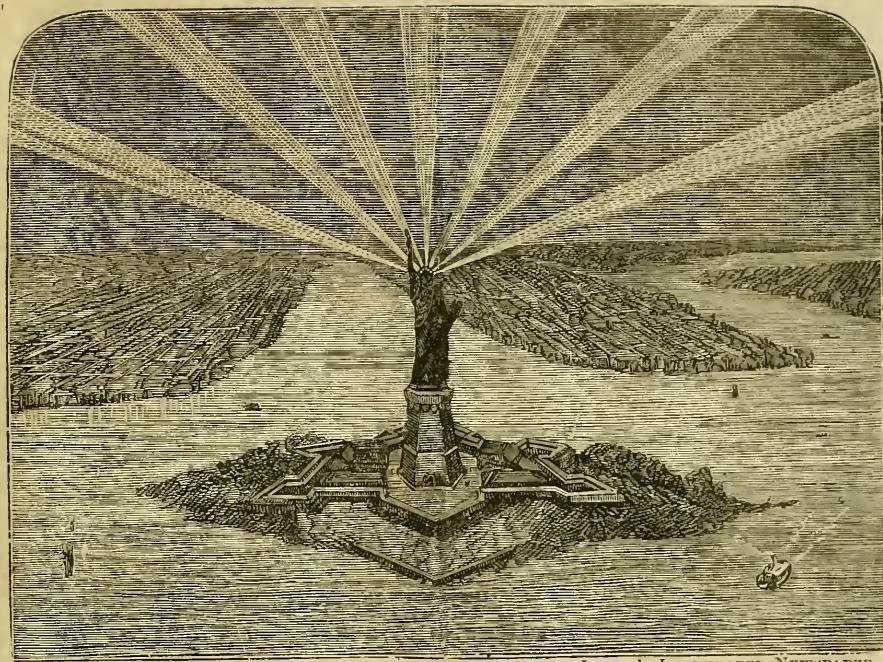
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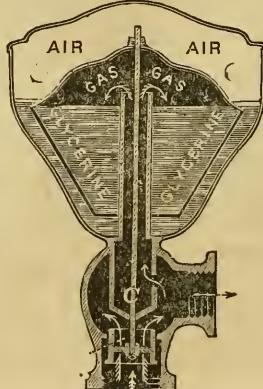
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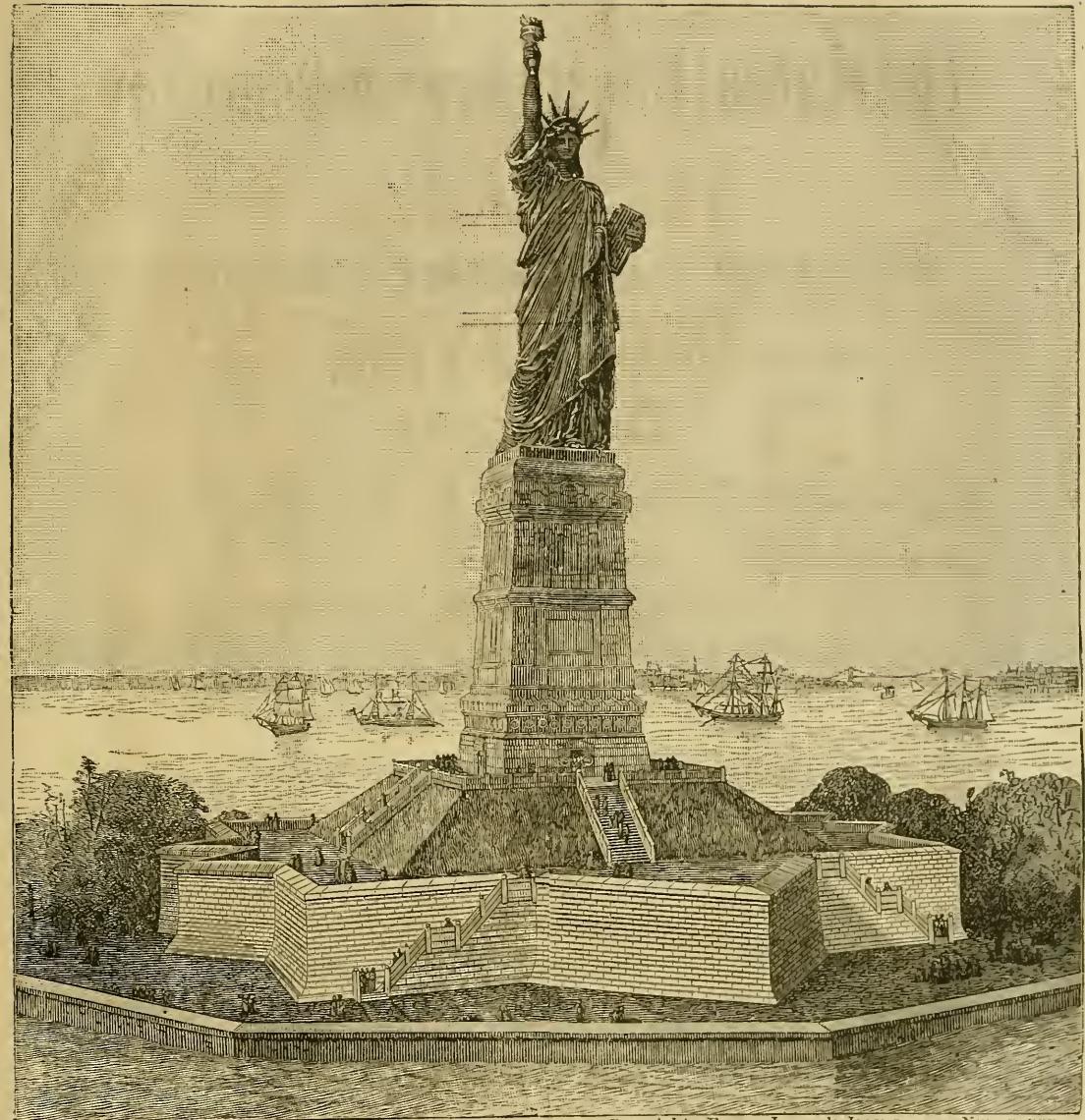
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remarked an elderly lady to her daughter at the recent wedding of a very beautiful but penniless girl who had captured the very best *parti* of the season. "WHERE or HOW she got it I can't imagine, but *it's REAL!*"

The beautiful bride referred to by the elderly lady was simply *one* of the thousands of living evidences of the *natural* manner in which the wonderful

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For the removal of above imperfections, the Wafers are SPECIALLY and *exclusively* intended, but, marvelous to relate, hundreds so using them have most unexpectedly found them to be also an absolute SPECIFIC in DYSPEPSIA, HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, MALARIA, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LOSS OF APPETITE, NERVOUSNESS, FAILING SIGHT, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, LACK LUSTER EYES, LOW SPIRITS, WANT OF VITALITY, MAL-ASSIMILATION OF FOOD, Headache, Hay Fever, &c., &c., thereby conclusively demonstrating the extraordinary virtues of ARSENIC as a remedial Agent, when UNDERSTANDINGLY and appropriately administered. 50 cents and \$1 per box; sent by mail to any address; samples, 25c., silver. To be had ONLY of JAS. P. CAMPBELL, M. D., "ENGLISH CHEMIST," 146 WEST 16TH ST., NEW YORK. Over one thousand testimonials as to efficiency and perfect safety at office.

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WHAT "SOCIETY" SAYS OF THE WAFERS:

Lady on West 29th st. writes, Oct. 18: "I am just finishing my fifth box of Wafers and enclose one dollar for another box. I am so much pleased with their effect that I would not for the world be without them. My complexion has improved wonderfully. The yellowness and muddiness have disappeared *entirely*. The freckles are not quite obliterated, but they have so nearly *faded out* that they are not noticeable, and I have every reason to believe they will disappear entirely with continued use of the Waters. At all events I feel repaid *a hundred fold* by what they have already accomplished, and my health has been SPLENDID since I used them. Will you please tell me if they have not a particularly *developing* effect on the bust? Such effect is very perceptible with me within the past month or six weeks, and, as it was never so before, I imagine it *must* be the effect of continuing the use of the Wafers.

"I wish everybody with a poor complexion knew of your *wonderful* preparation of Arsenic. It has proved a *real* blessing to me and will prove the same to *every* woman needing such improvement if they will only give it a *fair* trial, while it will injure *none*. Of this I am convinced. My faith in 'complexion renovators,' such as balms, creams, pastes, soaps, kalydors and the like received its death-blow long since through *repeated* disappointments in their vaunted virtues. Your Wafers have accomplished ALL you claim and I am only too glad to give them due credit. All whom I know say they never saw me looking so well and compliment me on my 'nice complexion.' So you can judge that I am, in truth, very gratefully yours

MRS. _____."

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DISEASES OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY. FREE CONSULTATIONS DAILY TO 6 P. M.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

IN behalf of the Government the President has extended invitations to the French nation to send representatives to be present at the unveiling. The French Senate is represented by Gen. Grevy, brother of the President, and Gen. Lafayette, grandson of Washington's friend. The other distinguished Frenchmen who are to be present are M. and Mme. Bartholdi, Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, Senators Admiral Jaurès and Gen. Pelissier, Deputies Apuller and Desmors, M. Deschamps, Vice-President of the Municipal Council of Paris; M. Charles Bigot, Delegate of the Press Syndicate; M. Leon Robert, Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of Public Instruction; Col. B. de Pasy, second in command of the Polytechnic School; Col. Lausiedat, Director of the School of Arts and Trades' School; Lieut. Villegente, aide-de-camp of the Minister of the Navy; M. Hielard, Delegate of the Paris Chamber of Commerce; M. A. Lefèvre, the French Consul-General, and M. Leon Meunier, corresponding member of the *Union Franco-Américaine*.

The President has appointed General Schofield to superintend the exercises, as his representative. Gen. Schofield appointed Gen. Chas. P. Stone, Grand Marshal.

The following order has been promulgated:

First—Military, Naval and Civic Parade, in New York City. The march of the column to terminate at the Battery and at other piers in the lower part of the city, where steamers will be taken for Bedloe's Island. The positions of the various organizations in the column will be such that in turning off to the piers from which they are to embark there will be no crossing of columns or delay in the march.

Second—At a given signal the steamers, preceded by such ships of war as may be present, will move in a prescribed order to Bedloe's Island, and will occupy their designated position.

Note—The limited area and wharfage of the Island will only permit of the landing of a comparatively small proportion of those who may wish to take part in the ceremonies. Hence the leading steamers only will touch at the wharf, while all the others will be assigned positions from which the ceremonies may be seen.

Third—Appropriate ceremonies at the base of the statue to be concluded near the hour of sunset.

Fourth—A national salute from all the batteries in the harbor, ashore and afloat. During the salute the guests and others on the island will re-embark, and the vessels of the fleet will return to their wharves.

Fifth—The ceremonies will be concluded by the illumination of the statue.

All military, naval and civic societies and organizations which desire to take part in the parade will make early application to the American Committee, at No. 33 Mercer street, New York City, or to the Grand Marshal, No. 1 Broadway, so that places may be assigned them in the column, and the detailed programme of the parade made public in due time.

The Committee will furnish transportation only for those who are to take part in the ceremonies at the statue, and those guests who are provided with tickets admitting them to seats upon the platform. All others who may wish to take passage upon the Bay will provide their own transportation.

Approved:

J. M. SCHOFIELD, MAJOR-GENERAL.

Published by order of the American Committee of the Statue of Liberty.

RICHARD BUTLER, SECRETARY.

Gen. Charles P. Stone has been appointed Grand Marshal of the parade to take place in the city of New York.

The senior officer of the United States Navy who may be present is expected to act as Admiral of the fleet, and direct the movements of all vessels taking part in the parade upon the Bay.

J. P. SANGER,

Official.

BREVET-MAJOR U. S. ARMY, AIDE-DE-CAMP.

The programme of the exercises will begin with a grand military and civic parade through the principal streets of the city. In this the United States troops, the State militia, the marines from the North Atlantic squadron and the troops from the French fleet that will then be in the harbor will participate, with a long line of French and American organizations and associations of veterans, firemen and citizens.

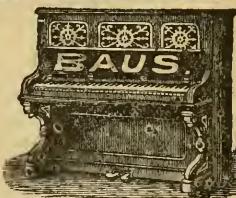
Upon the arrival of the column at the Battery the military will

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WAREROOM 58 WEST 23d STREET, NEW YORK.

be taken on board transports, which, headed by the French and American fleets, will take their stations near Liberty Island. Then the military bands and such forces as are assigned to places on the Island will be landed. Platforms will be erected upon the parapets at the base of the statue, where the speakers and those who are to participate in the exercises will be located.

The ceremonies at the statue will last during the afternoon, after which the fleet of French and American war vessels will salute each other and go through evolutions. The huge torch of the statue will then be lighted and then the flotilla will return to the city and the French visitors will be given a banquet.

The place of honor in the column and at the exercises on Liberty Island will be given to the French visitors who will be the guests of the American committee. Invitations have been sent to the Governors of all the States, many of whom will be present with their staffs.

The following is Gen. Stone's circular :

I. The undersigned, having been appointed by Major-Gen. Schofield (representing the President) Grand Marshal of the military, naval and civic parade in the city of New York on the occasion of the inauguration of the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which is to take place on the 28th of October, instant, hereby assumes the duty of that position.

II. Invitation is hereby extended to all organizations desiring to take part in the

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parade, to make application without delay, to the American Committee, at No. 33 Mercer street, New York City, or to the undersigned at his headquarters, for space in the columns, stating distinctly the name and residence of the organization, its nature (whether National, State, municipal, military, civic, religious, educational, masonic, scientific, social, etc.), and also stating in each case, the numbers the organization may expect to present in the parade.

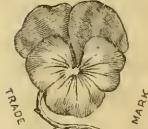
It is important that the application shall be made on as early a day as possible in order that the proper space in the columns may be assigned to each corps and the appropriate number of marshals and aids may be appointed to insure order and convenience in the formations and movements.

III. It is earnestly desired that each State and Territory of the United States may be represented in the columns of this international parade in honor of the sentiment so grandly and so beautifully expressed in the colossal gift of France to America, and in honor also of the great and sympathetic people who are its donors.

Military, civic and other organizations of other nations, and especially of the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia, Mexico and the West Indies, our nearest neighbors, are cordially invited to take honorable place in the columns.

IV. The following appointments are announced, viz.: Major-Gen. M. T. McMahon, United States Volunteers; Assistant Grand Marshal, Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth United States Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; First Lieut. Edward T. Brown, Fifth United States Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLES P. STONE, Grand Marshal.



The Pansy Corsets,

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MADE IN TEN MODELS, ARE SOLD ONLY BY THE UNDER-SIGNED
and stamped with my name and Trademark, "PANSY."

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The Howard Electric Shield Cures Our Many Ills,



SUCH AS
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THE FRENCH DELEGATION.

The following are the names of the French guests who will take part in the celebration:
Le Comte Ferdinand de Lesseps, President of the Committee of the Franco-American Union.

M. et Mme. A. Bartholdi.

Admiral Gaures, Gen. Pelissier, Delegates from the French Senate.

M. Spuller, M. Desmions, Delegates from the Chamber of Deputies.

Lieut. Villgente. Aide-de-Camp of the Minister of Marine.

Col. Bureau de Pusy, Delegate from the War Department.

Col. Laussedat, Director of the School of Science and Arts.

M. Leon Robert, Chief of the Department of Public Instruction.

M. Deschamps, Vice-President of the Municipal Council of Paris.

M. Hielard, Delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of Paris.

M. Girraud, Delegate from the Minister of Commerce.

M. Charles Bigot, representing the Press of Paris.

M. Napoleon Ney, President of the Commercial Geographical Society.

M. Leon Mennier, Corresponding Member of the Franco-American Union.

GUESTS OF THE PARIS COMMITTEE.

M. Cotter, of Panama.

Capt. Halfen.

Baron Salvador, French Consul at Detroit.

M. Goudchaux.

M. d'Orgeval, correspondent of *Le Paris*.

M. Rajon, correspondent of *L'Illustration*.

M. Thomegeux, correspondent of *La France*.

M. Clapot, correspondent of *Le Lyon Republican*.

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DRS. STARKEY & PALEN.
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Those in ill health are cordially invited to call or send for our treatise, and see how highly these eminent and other persons bespeak the praises of our Compound Oxygen treatment.

ORDER OF CEREMONIES.

The following official order has been issued :

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 26. }

General Orders, No. 17.

The following programme of ceremonials to be observed upon the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," Oct. 28, is published for the information and government of all concerned :

THE PRESIDENT AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

I. The President, accompanied by members of his Cabinet and the senior commanders of the Army and Navy, will occupy a stand at Madison Square to review the column conducted by the Grand Marshal, from 10 A. M. until the hour when they must start for Bedloe's Island.

His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, the Diplomatic Corps, the Admiral commanding the French North Atlantic Division, the other French guests, and the American Executive Committee, have been invited to occupy seats on the platform during the review.

When the President and his Cabinet leave the reviewing stand they will be driven to the foot of Twenty-third street, where they will embark for the island.

The carriages will be arranged in proper order near the reviewing stand and on the west side of the column.

Elegant Upright and Square Grand

PIANOS.

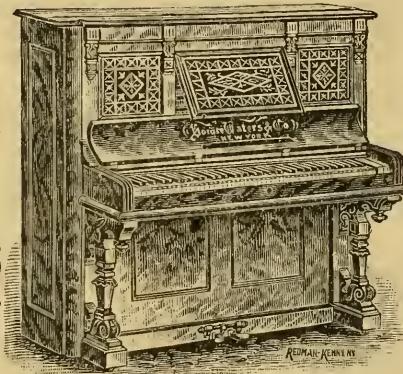
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IMPROVEMENT.** Price \$250 to \$450 and
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ONLY \$10 PER MONTH.

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for Parlor or Church. Price \$50 to \$150,
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ONLY \$5 PER MONTH.



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124 Fifth Avenue, near 18th Street NEW YORK.

N. B.—Send us a postal for Catalogue and terms.

II. Should any of the distinguished guests who are to embark wish to join the column in the review by the President, they will be conducted by aides of the grand marshal.

After passing the reviewing stand their carriages will be turned off Broadway into convenient streets below Twenty-third street, leading to the North River, by which they will readily reach the pier (58) at the foot of Gansevoort street, from which they are to embark, in ample time.

The carriages of distinguished guests and personages who are to embark, but who do not wish to witness the review or join the column, will be sent in due season to their pier, 58 North River, where they will embark upon the steamers Chester A. Arthur, Osseo and Meta.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Governors of States, Judges of the United States and other distinguished guests designated by the American Committee, and invited to rendezvous at the Union Club, will be attended by Staff Officers and conducted throughout the ceremonies.

THE COLUMN.

III. The march of the column will be so regulated that the head of the column will reach the Battery at 12.30 P. M.

THE EMBARKATION.

IV. One hour will be allowed for the embarkation at the lower piers of persons who may form part of the column.

All others holding "Platform" tickets admitting them to the steamers Thomas P. Way and Magenta, lying at the Barge Office, Battery, or "Rampart" tickets admitting them to the steamers Sylvan Stream and Atlanta, lying at pier No. 1, N. R., should be on board of the steamers before 12.30 P. M.



This Label is on the Best Ribbon Made.

As soon as these steamers receive their complement of passengers they will steam to Bedloe's Island without awaiting the movement of the flotilla.

The steamer carrying the President is expected to reach Bedloe's Island at 2.45 P. M.

THE FLOTILLA.

V. After the President has landed the vessels of the flotilla may close in around the Island, as near as their draught of water will permit, the war ships remaining near mid-channel where they will have room to fire their batteries.

THE LANDING.

VI. The steamers Thomas P. Way and Magenta, carrying persons holding platform tickets, will land first and the passengers be immediately conducted to the seats assigned them.

The steamers Sylvan Stream and Atlanta, carrying passengers holding rampart tickets, will land next.

The steamers will move away as soon as unloaded, and will take up a convenient position near the pier, from which they can easily move in to receive their passengers at the conclusion of the ceremonies. Other steamers will land in the following order:

1. The steamers Chester A. Arthur, Osseo and Meta, with distinguished guests, the American Committee and officers of the army and navy in uniform.

2. The United States steamer Despatch, carrying the President and suite, will anchor near the end of the pier, where she will remain during the ceremonies, disembarking and receiving her passengers as may be directed by the Rear-Admiral Commanding.

After landing the several parties will be successively conducted to the places reserved for them upon the platform.

Whooping Cough Cured

or Prevented by Page's Vaporizer
and Cresolene



Patented Sept. 25, 1881.

We have abundant testimony that Cresolene vaporized in a closed room is an almost infallible remedy for Whooping Cough, for which distressing malady no other assured remedy is known to us. A cure usually effected in five or six days, at a trifling expense and but very little trouble. It is also exceedingly efficient in Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Influenza, Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever.

It is a safeguard against the spread of contagion.

Vaporizer complete, including a bottle of Cresolene, \$1.50. Ask your druggist for it.

**W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.**

170 and 172 William Street, New York.

**MOLLER'S NOR-
WEGIAN**

COD LIVER OIL

**PUREST
BEST**

**FOR
General
Debility,
Scrofula,
Rheumatism or
Consumption. Is super-
ior to any in delicacy of
taste and smell, medicinal virtues
and purity. London, European
and New York physician pronounce
it the pure and best. Sold by Druggists.**

**W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., New York,
Wholesale Agents U. S. and Canada.**

VII. A salute of twenty-one guns from the ships-of-war and the battery on Bedloe's Island will announce the arrival of the President, the firing to commence when he steps upon the pier.

VIII. The exercises will commence upon the conclusion of the salute as soon as the President of the United States has taken his seat upon the platform.

THE RE-EMBARKATION.

IX. The several parties will re-embark upon conclusion of the ceremonies in the inverse order of their landing, except that persons holding platform tickets will precede those holding rampart tickets.

All vessels taking part in the naval parade will occupy such positions as to leave sufficient space around the pier for the movements of the steamers which are to land.

X. Immediately upon the conclusion of the ceremonies on Bedloe's Island all vessels will clear the water immediately about the pier, and between that point and the Pennsylvania Railroad pier, Jersey City, for the passage of the President's steamer. The flotilla will escort the President to the latter pier en route to the National Capital.

The steamers conveying guests will then return to the pier in New York from which they started.

XI. The movements of all vessels will be under the direction of the Rear-Admiral commanding, who will give the necessary orders for their government.

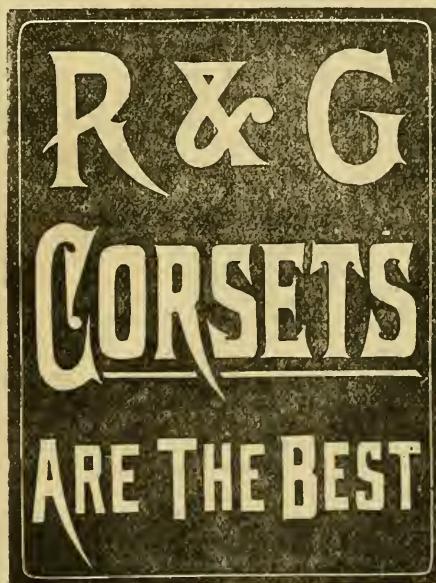
XII. All details of the parade in the city of New York will be under the direction of the Grand Marshal, who will give the necessary orders therefor.

XIII. The detailed programme of ceremonies on Bedloe's Island, prepared by the American Committee on the Statue of Liberty, will be published hereafter.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official.



Inauguration of the Statue of

"Liberty Enlightening the World."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRAND MARSHAL
Washington Building,

NEW YORK CITY, October 26, 1886.

General Orders }
No 14.

- I. The following is announced as the formation of the column of Military, Naval and Civic parade in the City of New York, October 28th instant.

1ST DIVISION.

Col. John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Art'y, Marshal.

The U. S. Naval Brigade, Commanded by Capt. Robert Boyd, U.S.N.
The U. S. Army Brigade, Commanded by Major Wallace F. Randolph, 5th U. S. Artillery,

2d Reg't National Guard, State of New Jersey.
A Detachment of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

LANSING'S
REDUCED RAILWAY FARES,
397
BROADWAY.
CHOICE 50,000 ROUTES.

2D DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Com'd'g 1st Brigade.
 The First Brigade N. G. S. N. Y. escorting the French Column.
 Captain A. George, Marshal.

The French Column.

U. S. Judges and high officials of the U. S. (in carriages).
 Governors of States and Territories and high officials thereof.

3D DIVISION.

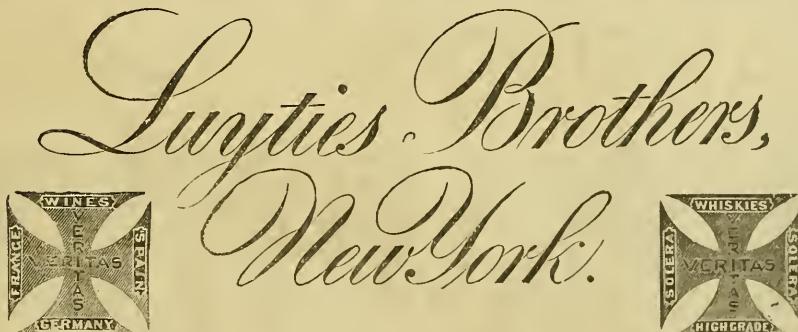
Hugh J. Grant, Esq., Marshal.
 Mayors of cities and Municipal Officers (in carriages), followed by
 a Battalion of the Police Force of Philadelphia, and
 a Battalion of the Police Force of Brooklyn.

Veterans of the War of 1812 (in carriages).
 The Aztec Club, Veterans of Mexican War (in carriages).

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion.
 Retired Officers of the Army and Navy.

4TH DIVISION.

Col. C. A. Wells, Marshal.
 War Veteran Military Organizations.



De Luyties' "Special Bottlings" recommended to Connoisseurs and the Convalescent.

OFFICE, 573 BROADWAY,

VAULTS :

DOWNTOWN SALESROOM :

569-575 Broadway. cor. Prince St. 1 Wall Street, cor. Broadway.

Fine Wines of Germany, France, Spain and Portugal. Luyties' Solera High Grade Whiskies. American Depot of the World-Renowned Genuine Boonckamp (of Maag-Bitter), of H. Underberg-Albrecht.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

5TH DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. James McLeer,

2d Brigade, N.G., S.N.Y., escorting the Grand Army of the Republic.

11th Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y.

Comrade C. H. Lutjens, Marshal.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

6TH DIVISION.

Col. Locke Winchester, Marshal

Veteran Military Organizations other than purely War Veterans.

7TH DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. A. S. Webb, Marshal.

Aid-Marshall Col. Alexander P. Ketchum, U. S. Vols.

The Educational Division.

8TH DIVISION.

Gen. H. C. King, Marshal.

Independent Military Organizations.

Gen. Washington's carriage drawn by 8 horses, escorted by the Continental Guards of Washington, D. C., and by the Old Washington Continental Guard (mounted).

Sons of the Revolution (in carriages).



RECAMIER CREAM.

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 27 UNION SQUARE.
LADIES, READ THIS.

AYER'S RECAMIER CREAM AND RECAMIER BALM FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Positively prepared from a formula used by the celebrated beauty MME. RECAMIER, and manufactured for sale now for the first time by the purchaser, Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer.

If used according to directions the "Recamier Cream" will positively remove Tan, Sunburn, and all Eruptions and Irritations of the Skin. The Balm is not a vulgar whitewash or so-called enamel, but an absolute & harmless liquid, imperceptible under the closest scrutiny, except in the delicate freshness and youthfulness it imparts to the skin.

Price—Recamier Cream, \$1.50. Recamier Balm, \$1.50. For sale by all Druggists, and at Wholesale and Retail by

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER,
27 Union Square, New York.

9TH DIVISION.

Mr. Bernard J. Doran, Marshal.

Sons of Veterans.

A Detachment of the Fire Department of Brooklyn.

The Association of Old Brooklynites (in carriages).

Representative Citizens of Brooklyn (in carriages).

10TH DIVISION.

Mr. John Decker, Marshal.

The Volunteer Firemen.

The Board of Trade and Transportation (in carriages).

Regiment Uniformed Knights of Pythias (Indiana).

Regiment Uniformed Knights of Pythias (New York).

Charitable Organizations.

Other Civic Societies.

Citizens.

II. The various Divisions and Detachments will take position at 9:30 A. M., ~~as~~
follows, viz.:

The U. S. Naval Brigade on East 57th street, right resting on 5th Avenue.

The U. S. Army Brigade on West 57th street, right resting on 5th Avenue.

YOUTH !

LOVE !!

ARSENIC !

BEAUTY!! COMPLEXION!!

HEALTH !!!

LOVE !!!

WAFERS !!!

The ONLY real beautifier of the complexion, skin and form. Face lotions, powder enamel, so-called "blood purifiers," &c., &c., are a delusion and a snare. These wafers are specially compounded by an experienced physician and chemist, perfectly SAFE if used as directed and MAGICAL in effect. FRECKLES, MOTH, BLACK-HEADS, PIMPLES, VULGAR REDNESS, ROUGH, YELLOW or "MUDDY" SKINS and other facial disfigurements are permanently removed and a deliciously CLEAR COMPLEXION and "rounding up" of angular forms insured.

For the removal of above imperfections the Wafers were SPECIALLY and EXCLUSIVELY intended ; but, marvellous to relate, hundreds of persons so using them have most unexpectedly found them to be also an absolute SPECIFIC in DYSPEPSIA, HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, MALARIA, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LOSS OF APPETITE, NERVOUSNESS, FAILING SIGHT, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, LACK-LUSTRE EYES, LOW SPIRITS, WANT OF VITALITY, MAL-ASSIMILATION OF FOOD, HEADACHE, HAY FEVER, &c., &c., thereby conclusively demonstrating the extraordinary virtues of ARSENIC as a remedial agent when UNDERSTANDINGLY and appropriately administered.

What "Society" Says of Them.

Nostrand av., Brooklyn, lady writes, Oct. 7, "I like your Wafers very much ; they have ENTIRELY removed the dark circles which have surrounded my eyes for several years, and also have removed the 'dull' appearance of the eyes themselves, making them clearer and MUCH brighter. I am also greatly pleased with the improvement both of face and figure. I feel NO bad effect in *any way*. Had I done so, I should certainly have given them up, as health is always preferable to beauty." Therefore, I take pleasure in recommending to those suffering from skin or complexion blemishes your Arsenic Complexion Wafers. Please send me another box by return mail. Inclosed find \$1. Yours, very gratefully. Mrs. ——

Over one thousand testimonials as to efficiency and perfect safety at office. Price 50 cents and \$1 per box; sent by mail to any address ; samples 25 cents silver.

To be had only of JAS. P. CAMPBELL, M. D., 146 WEST 16th St., New York.

Free Consultations Daily to 6 P. M. Diseases of Women a Specialty.

The 2nd Regiment N. G. S. N. J. East 56th street, right resting on 5th Avenue.
 The Detachment Mass. Vol. Mil., East 56th street, supporting the left of the 2nd Reg.
 N. G. S. N. J.
 The 1st Brigade N. G. S. N. Y. on 55th, 54th, 53d and 52d streets, right of respective regiments resting on 5th Avenue according to the order of rank.
 The French column will form on 51st and 50th street, the right of the column on East 51 st. resting on Fifth Avenue.
 The carriages bearing U. S. Judges and high U. S. officials will be assembled in East 49th street, head of the column near 5th Avenue.
 The carriages bearing Governors of States and Territories will assemble on East 49th St., head of column near 5th Avenue.
 The carriages bearing Mayors of Cities and Municipal Officers will be assembled on East 48th St., head of column near 5th Avenue.
 The Battalion of Police Force of Philadelphia will form on West 48th St., right resting on 5th Avenue.
 The Battalion of Police Force of Brooklyn will form on West 48th St., right supporting the left of the Battalion of Philadelphia Police Force.
 The carriages of the Veterans of the War of 1812 will assemble on East 47th St. near 5th Avenue.
 The carriages of the Aztec Club will assemble on East 47th St. in rear of those of the Veterans of 1812.
 The military order of the Loyal Legion will form on West 47th Street, right resting on 5th Avenue.
 The Division of the War Veteran Military Organizations will form on West 47th Street, right supporting the left of the Loyal Legion.
 The 2d Brigade N. G. S. N. Y. on 47th St. East and West in order of rank of Regiments.
 The Grand Army of the Republic will form on 46th, 45th, 44th and 43d Streets, in such order as may be prescribed by the Marshal of the Division, the right of his column to be on East 46th Street, ready to wheel into 5th Avenue.

Metropolitan Conservatory of Vocal Music,

21 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET,

Offering Unparalleled Advantages under the Most Successful Teachers in a Specialty School.

THE PRINCIPAL BRANCHES TAUGHT ARE
 VOICE CULTURE, HARM. NY.,
 SIGHT SINGING, ELOCUTION,
 INTERPRETATION, PHYSICAL CULTURE,
 PIANO FORTE, ITALIAN,
 ORGAN, FRENCH,
 GERMAN.

THE PRINCIPAL TEACHERS ARE
 S. P. WARREN, L. A. RUSSELL,
 DUDLEY BUCK, AUGUST DUPIN,
 WALTER J. HALL, CHAS ROBERTS, JR.,
 H. W. GREENE, D. L. DOWD,
 C. B. HAWLBY, DR. LUIS A. BARALT,
 C. B. RUTENBER, J. D. GAILLARD.

EVENING CLASSES

For the accommodation of those who cannot find time to study during business hours.

PRIVATE LESSONS

GIVEN BY ANY OF THE TEACHERS AT REASONABLE RATES.

Pupils not qualified to succeed will not be allowed to continue in this school. Send for fifty-page circular, giving full particulars.

"The prospectus of the Metropolitan Conservatory of Vocal Music shows the plans of study to be very comprehensive, including all the musical branches which pertain to solo or ensemble singing, with proper accompaniment. The list of teachers includes some of New York's most prominent musicians."—*Newark Daily Advertiser*.

- The Division of Veteran Military Organizations will form on East 42d Street, right resting on 5th Avenue.
- The Educational Division will form on West 42nd street, East 41st street, and West 41st street, right of column on 42nd street resting on 5th Avenue.
- The Division of Independent Military Organizations will form on East 40th St. and West 40th St., right resting on 5th Avenue.
- The Washington City Continental Guards will form on East 39th St., right resting on 5th Avenue, having on its left the carriage of General Washington.
- The Old Washington Continental Guard (mounted) will form on the same street, right supporting the carriage.
- The carriages bearing the Sons of the Revolution will form on West 39th street, right resting on 5th Avenue.
- The Sons of Veterans will form on East 38th street, right resting on 5th Avenue.
- The Detachment of the Fire Department of Brooklyn will form on West 38th street, right resting on 5th Avenue.
- The carriages of Association of old Brooklynites will assemble in East 37th Street head of column near 5th Avenue.
- Those of the representative citizens of Brooklyn will assemble in rear of those just mentioned.
- The Volunteer Fire Division will form on West 37th Street, East and West 36th Streets, and East and West 35th Streets, heads of column resting on 5th Avenue.
- The carriages of the Board of Trade and Transportation will assemble on East 34th Street, near 5th Avenue.
- The Indiana Regiment Knights of Pythias will form on West 34th Street, right resting on 5th Avenue.
- The New York Regiment of the same body will form on East 33rd Street, right resting on 5th Avenue.
- The various Charitable Organizations will form on West 33rd Street, right resting on 5th Avenue.
- All other Civic Societies will form on the Street next below those above named with heads of columns near 5th Avenue.
- III. The line of march will be as follows, viz. :—Down 5th Avenue from 57th Street to Waverly Place, giving a marching salute to the President of the United States, who has designated a position near the Worth Monument to be occupied by him; through Waverly Place to Broadway; down Broadway to Mail street; through Mail street to Park Row; through Park Row to Broadway; down Broadway to near Bowling

Arsenic Complexion Wafers!

A South William street merchant writes: "Your Wafers are worth in reality ten times their cost. They have done me more good than all the doctor's advice and attendance that I have hitherto received. (Letter can be seen at office.)

A lady says: "A clear complexion is 'everything' in personal appearance; your Wafers have done wonders for me." Another says: "For three years my friends ridiculed what they were pleased to call my 'champagne nose'; a few boxes of Arsenic Wafers wholly removed the unnatural redness."

Over one thousand testimonials as to efficiency and perfect safety at office.

50 cents and \$1 per box sent by mail to any address; samples 25c. silver. To be had only of

JAS. P. CAMPBELL, M. D., 146 West 16th St., N.Y.

, FREE CONSULTATIONS DAILY TO 6 P. M. DISEASES OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY.

 Full particulars on page 60.

Green, where the several Corps not previously detached, as hereinafter indicated, will be dismissed with the exception of the 2nd Battery, N. G. S. N. Y.

This last-named command will be detailed by Brig. Gen'l Fitzgerald to proceed directly to Battery Park, there to fire a *feu-de-joie* of 10,000 rounds at the moment of the unveiling of the Statue.

Such portion of the Naval Brigade as may be designated by the Brigade Commander will be detached from the column at Waverly Place and will proceed to obey such instructions as may have been given by Rear-Admiral Luce, U. S. N.

Carriages in the column will leave it at such points (after passing as far as 8th Street), as may be most favorable for enabling their occupants to reach the various points of embarkation, or to reach their homes. All carriages except the Washington carriage, will leave the column before reaching Courtlandt street.

The 1st Brigade N. G. S. N. Y. will leave the column at Wall Street, followed by the French column, and both will be dismissed as soon as they shall have cleared Broadway.

The 2nd Regiment N. G. S. N. J. and the Massachusetts troops will leave the column at Courtlandt Street as will the Philadelphia Police Battalion.

The Grand Army of the Republic and its escort the 2d Brigade N. G. S. N. Y. will leave the column by Wall Street and Rector Street, using whichever of these two streets may best serve to lead them to their points of embarkation or their residences.

The several posts will be dismissed as soon as Broadway shall be cleared.

The Veteran Military Organizations, the Educational Division and the Independent Military Organizations will march through Wall street to William street, where they will be dismissed.

The Division of Volunteer Firemen will leave the column at Wall street and march to Pearl street, where they will be dismissed.

DON'T FAIL TO GO TO THE

Eden Musée,

AND SEE THE AUTHOR OF THIS GIGANTIC WORK,

MONSIEUR F. A. BARTHOLDI.

Every Afternoon and Evening,

GRAND CONCERTS

IN THE

WINTERGARDEN OF THE EDEN MUSÉE.

IV. The Assistant Grand Marshal will attend the President and the French guests to the reviewing stand, will remain there during the stay of the President at that point and will then accompany them to the point of embarkation. He will embark with the President's suite and remain in attendance throughout the ceremonies at Bedloe's Island and until the President shall take train for the capital.

Ten Aides-de-Camp of the Grand Marshal will be assigned to duty with the Assistant Grand Marshal to serve under his orders. He will be responsible for good order on the reviewing stand and that none other than designated personages occupy it.

The Old Guard of the City of New York is designated as the special escort of the President, and the commanding officer will report to the Assistant Grand Marshal for instructions to-morrow, 27th October.

Signal Stations will be established on Washington Building, No. 1 Broadway, at the corner of 5th Avenue and 28th street, at the Reviewing Stand, and near the Hotel Windsor.

V. The headquarters of the Grand Marshal will be established at the Hotel Windsor, where the members of his staff will report in person at 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 28th inst.

By order of the Grand Marshal.

HUGH G. BROWN,
Capt. 12th Infantry,
Asst. Adj't. General.

Official :

Aide-de-Camp.

Arsenic Complexion Wafers!

WHAT "SOCIETY" SAYS OF THEM:

Lady residing at 74th St. (now at Newport) writes: "I have faithfully persevered in the use of your Wafers, and AT LAST my complexion conclusively demonstrates that they DO indeed possess the 'Wizard's Touch,' of which, I am free to confess, I was very doubtful. But the MOST wonderful improvement 'is in my eyes.' It is VERY marked. Through Malaria and the quantities of Quinine I have taken, all brightness, sparkle and animation in my eyes seemed lost, and they looked dull, dim and faded. Since taking the Wafers they have ENTIRELY regained their old-time brilliancy, are darker, the 'whites' are clearer and whiter while I can readily read the tiniest print. Altogether I feel really 'made over' and BORN ANEW!" You can guess how pleased and happy I am and how much in my heart I thank you."

Lady on West 37th St. writes: "Have just returned from the country, feeling SPLENDIDLY, and, my friends say, LOOKING equally so. Let me whisper in your ear, 'Your wonderful Wafers are the cause of all.' Send me two more boxes"—1000 others.

50 Cents and \$1 per Box; sent by mail to any address; **Samples 25c. silver.** To be had ONLY OF JAS. P. CAMPBELL, M. D., 146, WEST 16th STREET, NEW YORK.

Full particulars on page 60.

ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

MUSIC.

Prayer,—Invocation,

MUSIC.

Bishop Potter

MUSIC.

Formal Presentation to the U. S., . . .

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts

[At conclusion of Mr. Evarts' address, the veil will be withdrawn from the face of the Statue.]

Reception of Complete Statue, . . . His Excellency, President Grover Cleveland.

MUSIC.

Oration, . . . ,

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew

MUSIC.

Speeches, . . . ,

M. Bartholdi and French Delegates

MUSIC.

Benediction, . . . ,

Bishop Potter

Exhibition of Fireworks.

The following is the programme in detail of the fireworks which will be given from both islands and will occupy a little more than an hour. It will make 120 pieces in all.

1. Salute of maroons, or aerial cannons; 2, discharge of rockets bearing variegated stars; 3, flight of 16-inch bombs, poppies and golden grain; 4, flight of 4-inch bombs, pearl streamers; 5, flight of 30-inch bombs, amethyst and pearls; 6, discharge of Pain's "mammoth spreaders;" 7, flight of asteroids discharging in mid-air 'acres of variegated gems'; 8, flight of fiery whirlwinds into mid-air, "changeable colored stars;" 9, salvo of 16-inch shells, emeralds and gold; 10, saivo of 30-inch shells, Pain's aerial combinations; 11, salvo of 3-inch shells, the halquinade; 12, huge batteries of colored Roman candles; 13, magical prismatic illumination of the Statue of Liberty and Governor's Island by very powerful lights, changing their colors four times, finally blending and producing a charming effect; 14, grand display of large shells, introducing all the latest tints of color (invented by James Pain); 15, discharge of large rockets, bearing flights of pearl streamers; 16, flight of parachute rockets, each detaching "twinkling stars," finally changing color repeatedly; 17, nesis of hissing fiery snakes; 18, ascent of large rockets, emitting "peacock's plumes" in mid-air; 19, discharge of monster aerial wagglers; 20, flight of illuminated tourbillions, forming cascade of fire in ascent and descent; 21, display of shells (laburnum blossoms); 22, as. ent. of huge 36-inch bombs, producing an immense jewelled cloud studded with gems of every hue; 23, display of large colored rockets, including the latest chromatic effects; 24, discharge of large parachute rockets, each producing "magnesium floating lights" the greatest illuminating power known; 25, large "congreve" rockets, discharging the richest tints; 26, flight of "electric" shells, bursting at a great altitude and emitting showers of gold and silver; 27, salvo of gigantic bombs, forming a golden cloud studded with jewels; 28, flight of large colored rockets, blue, gold and amber; 29, nine batteries of roman candles, fired simultaneously; 30, grand flight of 100 3-inch bombs, fired simultaneously, forming an immense serial bouquet; 31, flight of 15-inch bombs (rubies and sapphires); 32, flight of 24-inch bombs (gold, pink and lilac); 33, flight of 30-inch bombs (the aerial loggerheads and snakes); 34, flight of 36-inch bombs (silver streamers and blue); 35, fiery torpedoes, flying through the air with great velocity and bursting with a loud report; 36, flight of "meteor rockets," each detaching a "pleiades" in midair; 37, flight of large rockets (silver and ultramarine); 38, ascent of "rayonet" or table rockets, forming a pillar of golden fire; 39, magnificent flight of aerial miniature balloons; 40, grand magical illumination of both points of exhibition by variegated colored fires, producing a most fantastic and weird effect; 41, salvo of shells (chocolate and dark blue); 42, salvo of 24-inch bombs (ladies' cardinals); 43, salvo of 30-inch bombs, celestial stars in fire (marooned); 44, salvo of huge 6-inch bombs (shells of shells), each bomb when bursting in midair will liberate its satellites; 45, flight of magnesium rockets; 46, ascent of large rockets, bearing "electric babys;" 47, swarming of the bee-hive, wonderful effect in aerial pyrotechny; 48, monster 30-inch shell, liberating contortionists, a most eccentric novelty; 49, mammoth bombs, discharging fiery dragons, serpents and loggerheads, the evolutions of which are extremely amusing; 50, magnificent illumination of the Statue of Liberty by Pain's wonderful magnesium light; 51, flight of "maternal rockets," which will discharge their satellites when at a great altitude; 52, flight of 16-inch bombs (prismatic torrent and silver cloud); 53, flight of rockets (colour de Rose); 54, flight of infant parachutes; 55, grand salvo of shells, "shamrock," emerald; 56, grand salvo of shells, rose; 57, grand salvo of shells, red, white and blue; 58, combination flights, international, France and America, red, white and blue; 59, grand battery of colored Roman candles of varied tints; 60, finale, great simultaneous flight of 1,000 large rockets, producing a grand and magnificent aerial bouquet.

After this the salute to be given by the Board of Aldermen will be fired at the Battery.

THE iron stair work and the two galleries in the interior of the pedestal are from the foundry of the

HECLA IRON WORKS,

OF BROOKLYN, E. D.

The top of pedestal, a distance of 89 feet from the base, is reached by 138 steps, the treads of which are of iron, as is all the stair-work, including the railing which is a neat, perforated design. It has an elaborate but substantial appearance, fully in keeping with the surroundings. It is

LESS THAN A MONTH

since the contract was awarded this firm, and in that short time they have had the drawings, patterns and castings to make, and the completed work to deliver and erect.

1784.



1886.

BARBOUR'S FLAX THREADS

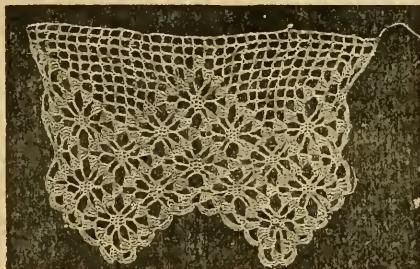
Used by Ladies Everywhere

IN
Embroidery, Knitting and Crochet Work,

ALSO FOR
Cluny, Antique, Russian, Macramé and other Laces.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE
COUNTRY ON SPOOLS AND IN BALLS.

LINEN FLOSS IN SKEINS OR BALLS.



LADIES

FOND OF CROCHET WORK MAY MAKE A BEAUTIFUL LACE
FOR CURTAIN OR OTHER TRIMMING FROM

Barbour's No. 10 Shoe Thread.

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